

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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##### BIRTHS.

On October 13, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of H. A. GRAY, of a son.

At the Government Civil Hospital on the 23rd inst. the wife of the Rev. J. H. FRANCE, of a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

On October 14, 1907, at Shanghai, HORACE HANBURY, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., of London, and Ventimiglia, Italy, to ALEXANDRA BEATRICE KATHLEEN, youngest daughter of the late Sir Frank Sohier, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., J.P., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, etc.

On October 15, 1907, at Shanghai, ROBERT only son of the late Thomas Brock, of Northwick, Cheshire, England, to HELEN, eldest daughter of Neil C. Brodie, of Shanghai.

On October 18, 1907, at Shanghai, O. H. RUTHER, Captain Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Shanghai, to Miss LUCY A. CORKER, of San Francisco, U.S.A.

##### DEATH.

On October 17, 1907, at Shanghai, LEODADIA M. D'ALMEIDA, aged 52 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1907.

### THE CHINESE FIGUREHEAD.

(21st October.)

Although the Chinese Government continues to evade edicts and proclamations without stint, the personage in whose name these documents appear continues to remain a lay figure whose actions are controlled by the Empress Dowager. Secluded from the world and excluded from a voice in the deliberations of his advisers, the Emperor is little better than a puppet who is compelled to bow to the will of those who in reality govern the Empire which is slowly emerging from the lethargy of ages. No more pathetic figure commands the compassion of the outside world than Kuang Hsu, for he has less freedom of action and liberty of expression than the meanest of his subjects. But there is bound to be an end to such a condition of things when the Empress Dowager's energy is stifled, and the prospect is by no means encouraging. Writing on this subject, the Times correspondent at Peking remarks in one of the latest issues

to hand: "The question of succession also awaits settlement, and not much longer can be delayed the retirement of the Dowager-Empress and the elevation of a Prince to the rank of heir-apparent. A selection which would receive general approval would be that of Pu-lun, who is in the proper generation of succession, is of good character, and has had his mind opened by his recent travels as Imperial Commissioner to the St. Louis Exhibition. If the Throne should repeat the folly of the past and appoint an infant as heir-apparent and arrange for a long regency, the effect throughout the country in the present altered conditions would be most serious. It is still uncertain what will be the future of the Emperor—whether he will be forced to abdicate or whether he will be restored to his full dignity. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Emperor has not lost grip of the situation by his long subjection to the will of the Empress Dowager, and whether even his reputed zeal for reform may not have long since evaporated as the result of the repression which has been exercised by the Court at Peking. At one time it actually seemed as if the Emperor was to be allowed an opportunity to display his powers as a reformer, but that was immediately after the conclusion of the Boxer troubles, when the reactionaries had been discomfited, and it seemed evident that unless China entered a new era the Empire would suffer dismemberment. Whatever advance China has made in the adoption of Western ideas can scarcely be attributed to the Emperor, but rather to the enlightenment of the people as a whole, and the influence, in particular, of those Chinese merchants who have upheld Chinese interests in the treaty ports. If China rejoices to-day in the rejuvenated state of her provincial policy, as found in the districts subject to foreign impressions, it is because she has been specially favoured by the appearance of natives who have perceived the trend of the times and, frequently in defiance of the provincial government have proceeded to adapt foreign methods to the needs of China. What will happen when the Empress Dowager resigns the reins of government is a problem which has puzzled all those who profess an interest in the Middle Kingdom. Dr. Morrison suggests that there must be a fusion of Manchu and Chinese, if the regeneration of China is to be assured, and adds:—"It remains to be seen what steps the Court will be induced to take to remove all Chinese disabilities, to abolish the eunuchs and their accursed influence, and to abrogate the Manchu pension list, which, apart from the Imperial Household, amount at least to £1,000,000 paid from the general revenue to members of the favoured ruling race." But considering the privileges which the Manchus have enjoyed since they over-ran the northern provinces it is not to be believed that they will tamely submit to a secondary position, or willingly forego the advantages to which they have become attached. The question of the appointment of an heir-apparent is not so important as the question as to the status of the reigning monarch, for Kuang Hsu is still a young man who might possibly prove his ability to govern the heterogeneous Empire were he to be released from the bonds of the strong-willed Empress. It would not be at all surprising were it to be shown that all the recent conferences which have been held at Peking, and in which Chang Ching-tung and Yuan Shih-kai have played so prominent a part, have been devoted in part to a consideration of those matters which have now been raised by the Times representative. In that event the sudden departure of Dr. Morrison for London becomes less inexplicable than it seemed, especially when it is to be noted that the visit is only to be of the shortest duration, less than a month to be precise.

### SHIPS' SURGEONS.

(22nd October.)

Of all the professional men who have to struggle for recognition even by those who follow the same craft, and have passed through the same mill, there is probably none who is worse situated or yet more worthy of recognition than the medical man who elects to spend his days on shipboard. No doubt, after the toll of labouring through examinations and the anxiety which attaches to attendance at the "cage," the prospect of world travel is a fascinating bait, especially to the student of modest means or of no means whatever. If unable to acquire a practice and should the *locum tenens* need fail, the passed man who does not seek special honours is apt to jump at the opportunity of seeing something of the world before settling down to a prosaic country life and a doubtful competency. Those students in particular who have had to fight their way to the degrees, and are still undecided as to their exact bent, are inclined to regard the offer of a ship much in the same way as the Scotch assistant parson regards a "call." In most cases, it is to be hoped, the doctor amasses sufficient to possess him of a practice not too far removed from his kith and kin, but there are many who find that the first attraction of the sea has become all-powerful. If he received that recognition as an important factor in a ship's economy that he deserves then there might be no cause to complain. But very frequently the deck officers as well as the passengers hold the doctor in the same esteem as they would accord to an exaggerated story, or at least, one who has not acquired the status of a gentleman. The passenger, always on a voyage of any length, invariably has recourse to the pharmacy on board, always insists that the doctor alone shall attend to him

and nearly always forgets at the end of the voyage the worry and nuisance he has been to the complaisant dispenser of pills and advice. That might not matter very much, but shipowners and others, including the "degreed" men ashore, are equally inconsequent in their treatment of those who practice the healing profession at sea. Naturally, the ship's surgeon is antiquated—thinks his fellow graduate on shore. The shipowner holds him as a legal necessity and if the necessity can be beaten down in the matter of salary so much the better. We publish to-day a letter from a responsible member of the profession advocating the formation of an association to protect the interests of those medical officers who alleviate suffering in the "twain" decks. While we have little belief in associations of that character as a whole, and none when their object is purely and avowedly mercenary, we do believe that in their own interest ship medical officers should combine to establish their status in the Orient. If it is worth while to establish an association of the sort in London it is ten times more valuable to have a similar organisation in the Far East. They need not be independent of each other, but they should certainly be individual, inasmuch as their objects must be different, and an affiliated society operating from London could never hope to achieve results in the Far East. The only question is whether ships' surgeons will take the trouble to join such an association in Hongkong, whether they would even take the trouble to inquire as to its character, and in this case the subjunctive is very compelling. At all events, it should not be impossible to work up, say, a transitory interest in a movement which all who have benefited at the hands of sea-going practitioners will support, always providing that it evades the idea of being a trade union. It may be added for the benefit of those who think of responding to "D.R.P.'s" suggestion that letters on the subject will be received for a month, in order that those visiting southern ports may have an opportunity of expressing their views to our correspondent.

### JAPANESE FINANCE.

(24th October.)

To those who have followed closely the financial condition of Japan, it must have been apparent that the burden, which was being heaped upon the country by loan after loan culminating in the recent Manchurian Loan fiasco, was becoming too heavy to be borne by a country already weighed down by taxation. We are led to this consideration by the statement appearing in the well-informed *Japan Chronicle* that "recent expressions of opinion that the Japanese Government would be able to frame the next Budget without resorting to an increase of the already heavy taxation appear to have been rather too optimistic. If the financial scheme as now drawn up is carried out there is little doubt but that a heavy deficit will have to be faced," and politicians and publicists alike are now generally agreed that to carry out the Government's proposals inevitably means the increase of taxation. Discussing the unsatisfactory prospect, the *Nippon*—a Tokyo journal which has recently taken up an attitude of opposition to the extension of armaments—maintains that if there is a deficit of ¥130,000,000 to be met, and the further issue of bonds is admittedly impossible, it is obvious that the only way left to raise this money is to increase the taxes. There is, however, one hope left; the deficit of ¥130,000,000 is not yet an established fact, and it may be possible, to frame the Budget within the limits of the revenue so that no deficit remains to be made good. This highly desirable end may be attained, says the *Nippon*, (and many will agree with the opinion), by restricting the expansion of Japan's armaments within reasonable limits, so that the burden borne by the people—already heavily taxed—will not be further increased. According to the *Chronicle* in the opinion of the vernacular contemporary, those who so actively support the policy of extending the nation's armaments should be called upon to give the people—who have to bear the burden—an explanation of the alleged advantages to be derived, and so convince the people that the huge increase of expenditure is justifiable. The so-called "positive" policy has nothing to do with the expansion of armaments, and Japan's present political position does not warrant the extension proposed. The mere general assertion put forward that armaments must be extended for the purpose of carrying out the "positive" or national policy cannot be accepted until it is clearly shown why the increase of armaments (with taxation) and prosperity must, as is alleged, go together. Since the conclusion of peace with Russia, the situation in the Far East has been more settled and quiescent, and diplomacy has brought about new treaties and alliances which all tend towards tranquillity. The *Nippon* therefore contends that for the Japanese Government to insist upon the extension of armaments merely demonstrates its lack of perception and of control. In times of peace, such as the present, the energies of the nation should be directed towards peaceful ends—commercial and industrial development, and social improvement; the extension of military works should be projected only when there is reason to suppose that circumstances may arise in the near future which will justify the money and energy devoted to that end. The relations of Japan with all the great Powers are now on a cordial footing, yet the nation's armaments are being tremendously increased, simply to satisfy the ambition of the naval and military men at the head of affairs, who have no thought for the people who must

pay the bill. These advocates of extension say not the "positive" idea, when these statements are made, which they will be required to actually use, they simply hold the idea that a time may come when a big and powerful army and navy will be required, and that the proposed extension is essential to place the nation in readiness for war. The Army practically stands independent of the State, remarks the *Nippon* in conclusion, and the military authorities are hastening the extension of this branch of the national defence regardless alike of the diplomatic situation abroad and of the financial difficulties which stand in the way. It follows, therefore, that the Army is no longer maintained for the State, but the State for the Army. The natural consequence is that the nation is faced with the prospect of a huge deficit, and of increased hardships imposed upon those least able to bear them. Such a state of affairs is intolerable, says our contemporary, and before there is any further discussion relating to the increase of taxation there must be a searching investigation into the cause of the deficit, and a full explanation—if such is possible—of the necessity for so enormous an expansion of armaments in time of peace.

### THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

(25th October.)

Official correspondence has now been published in Shanghai on one of the most momentous questions of the hour affecting the mass of the people throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese Empire. Representations had been made by the Chinese Government through H. B. M. Minister at Peking on the subject of opium smoking within British settlements in China. Questions have been asked in Parliament on the same subject, and we may take it voluminous correspondence has passed between the representatives of the Foreign Powers and the Municipal Bodies in the foreign settlements in the Treaty ports. The request formulated by the Chinese Government was to bring the action of Municipalities into line with the regulations that had been promulgated restricting the smoking of opium with a view to its ultimate extinction in conformity with the Imperial Edict. So far as Shanghai is concerned the matter is practically held in abeyance until the ratepayers' meeting in February next; the City fathers undertook, however, not to issue any additional licences for opium divans in the meantime. While Shanghai promises a conditional reduction in the number of licences to be issued hereafter, in the Philippines the action is far more drastic; indeed, much more so than the tentative efforts apparently made in earnestness in the Provincial cities of China. The matter of prohibiting the consumption of opium in the Philippine islands after March 1st, 1908, and the gradual limitation of its consumption between this time and that date was thoroughly discussed last week at Manila between Collector of Internal Revenue Hord, the Chinese Consul and prominent Chinese merchants of that city. All of the Chinese present were in thorough accord with the action taken by the Government and promised to do all in their power to carry out the provisions of the law. This altruistic attitude of the Chinese, who were popularly supposed to be violently opposed to the law, from self-interest, was, it is stated, most gratifying to the officials charged with the enforcement of the new measure and once more made to stand out in pleasing relief the public spirit of the better class of Manila's Chinese. In a resolution adopted those present pledged themselves to aid the Government in the enforcement of the law by advising all members of the Chinese colony to deliver to the Government for storage all opium in their possession, not to trade opium on the outside, to smoke opium only in licensed dispensaries and not to attempt to illicitly introduce opium into the islands or to illicitly trade therein. All employees in their service refusing to comply with the law would be discharged. It was decided that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other representative Chinese would at once establish a hospital on a large scale for the treatment of those addicted to the opium habit. The new opium law went into effect on October 18. Its object is to gradually reduce the consumption of opium in order that when its absolute prohibition comes on March 1, 1908, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1905, the use of the drug may be reduced to a minimum or entirely abolished with respect to many of the present smokers and that the transition on that date from the present to the new order of things may be comparatively easy.

A SPECIAL general meeting last week of the Japan Spinning Company, of Osaka, after receiving a report that the whole amount of ¥50,000, by which figures the capital of the company has been increased, had been paid up, adopted a proposal to issue debentures to the amount of ¥1,000,000, for carrying out an extension of the factory of the Ichinomiya Spinning Company, near Nagoya, which concern has been recently absorbed by the Japan Spinning Company. The extension referred to had been projected by the Ichinomiya Company before the amalgamation. Of the ¥1,000,000, to be raised by debentures, ¥700,000 is to be invested in machinery to increase the number of spinning spindles by 22,300, and on the finishing machinery and a steam engine, while ¥300,000 will be spent on new buildings. The machinery plant, and all other property of the company will be pledged as security for the debentures to be issued, in conformity with the Trust Law and the Manufacturing Factory Law. The issue price of the debentures is fixed at ¥98 for ¥100 face; and the paper will carry interest at 7 per cent. The debentures will be redeemed by three annual drawings after the lapse of three years from the date of issue.

### Telegrams.

#### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

##### SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

##### SIX WOMAN MURDERED

ON BOARD S.S. "SHAOHSING."

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th October,

3.30 p.m.

A Sikh woman was murdered on

board the China Navigation Co.'s

steamer *Shaohsing* last night.

Her husband, an ex-policeman,

has been charged with the alleged

murder.

The police have effected three

other arrests in connection with the

crime.

##### CHINESE POSTAL SERVICE.

##### NEW RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED.

TIENSIN MAIL SYSTEM DISORGANISED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st October,

11.45 a.m.

The Chinese Imperial Government

have forbidden the railway authorities

to carry mails unless they are

sent under the Chinese Post Office

administration.

As the result of this injunction

the despatch of outgoing mails from

the foreign Post Offices at Tientsin

has been suspended.

##### STEVENSON AT SHANGHAI.

##### UNEXPECTED DEPARTURE.

LUKEWARM RECEPTION TENDERED BY

PUBLIC.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st October,

11.45 a.m.

Mr. Stevenson, the billiard cham-

pion, left Shanghai on Saturday.

It is suggested that the reason for

his departure was the unconcern

manifested in his arrival by the

Municipal Council.

The representatives of the Shang-

hai Press also showed themselves

lukewarm in welcoming the visitor.

##### CANTON-HANKOW

##### RAILWAY.

##### SIR CHESTUNG'S POWER.

HONGKONG SHAREHOLDERS' HOLDINGS.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd October.

The Board of Posts and Commu-

nications at Peking has memorialized

the Throne to the effect that "Sir

Chentung Liang Cheng should be

invested with full powers to inquire

into the affairs of the Canton-Han-

kow Railway Company.

Sir Chentung should also be given

power to go into the question whether

the shares subscribed for, through

Messrs. Chang Kang-yu and Yang

Sai-nam, of Hongkong, should be

allotted by the Company.

##### THE KIANGSI RIOT.

##### FRENCH MINISTER'S CLAIM

DISPUTED BY H.E. YUAN SHIH-KAI.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd October.

The French Minister at Peking

has made representations to the

Waiwupu asking for compensation

and the punishment of officials res-

ponsible for the recent anti-Christian

rising in Kiang-si.

The President of the Board,

Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai, has

strongly protested against the French

Minister's claims, urging that the

trouble did not originate with China.

##### ANARCHISTIC DESIGNS AT

##### WUHU.

##### EXPLOSIVE BOMBS DISCOVERED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd October.

It is reported from Peking that

explosive bombs have been discover-

ed at Wuhu.

When the members of the Peking Government received the report, they exhibited signs of great nervousness. Viceroy and Governors of Provinces have been reminded of the recent instructions to be in readiness to cope with any emergency arising from Anarchistic designs.

##### THE OPIUM QUESTION.

##### PROPOSED ACTION BY THE

##### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL CORRES-

PONDENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 24th October,

1.15 p.m.

The official correspondence, on the

subject of the Chinese anti-opium

regulations, that has passed between

the Municipal Council and the

Foreign Consuls has been published.

The question will be discussed at

the Ratepayers' Meeting to be held

in February, 1908.

Meanwhile the Municipal Council

advocates a proportionate reduction



# MUTINY IN KAO CHOW.

## OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS PLUNDERED

Canton, 24th October  
was reported a few days ago that

handed them over to the Brigadier-General.

Shak-mun is in the district of Ng-chuen, and is bounded to the south by the district of Ng-chuen, to the north by the district of Ng-chuen, to the east by the district of Ng-chuen, and to the west by the district of Ng-chuen.

cal districts. It has long been the  
ratee and robbers. The former mag-

Western Patrolling Corp. to station 100 soldiers in the place, and a million-officer, Shek-mun is about 60 years old, and is the son of the late Ng Chuen, and over 60 li from the Po cantonment.

only took the soldiers under him with bayonets, to attack the Police-station.

but since the Chinese authorities have not yet been established, the committee was formed to organize the market and carried off 4 repetitions of the Salt Commissioner's branch office was forced open and plundered. About 1000 people ransacked most of the shops in the market place, some of which were full of articles of value and clothing and other things of money. They all fled during the night and the shops altogether were looted for about a thousand taels of cash, carried away the next morning, the gentry and members of the magistracy immediately made a report to the magistracy and were to be away at the temporary residence of Wong Po, but he had already fled. The particulars of the outrage from here are from Mr. Fung of the left wing of the

The magistrate informed the Brigadier of the Taitai and Prefect of Kao-chow that the soldiers (Dragon-head Mountain), who gave information from Private Peng Shiao-shan, were the corporal of the two companies, Peng-mun and Private Man Lin-ching were engaged with the others and escaped from the camp. The corporal of the two companies, Peng-mun and Private Man Lin-ching were gathered by the magistrate who reached by the next day and called together the soldiers and merchants and questioned them fully as to the cause of the outbreak. He alleged that there was no reason for the soldiers to be angry with the others and the soldiers were angry because of the outbreak. The account of the soldiers was found to be correct in every detail. The magistrate, then, sent the two soldiers to be executed. The soldiers were executed and the soldiers to prepare themselves for the next day. The account of the soldiers was found to be correct in every detail. The magistrate, then, sent the two soldiers to be executed. The soldiers were executed and the soldiers to prepare themselves for the next day.

the money and then "go up the mountain" in the term used by the Chinese to signify "entering an outlaw" together in the Yenching prefecture. Chiang appealed to the Yenching government on his knees pleading him to let Wang go. Wang paid no heed. Chiang was intimidated to follow the others. He contacted the Police-establishment bureau and the bureau of the Department of the Salt and Iron. Subsequently they watched the opportunity and escaped.

Upon cross-examination, they corroborated reports made by the gentry, and made reports in every respect. The magistrate, who went in person to inspect the toll. The number of Liang's followers was found to be seventeen; they carried 4, 5, 10, 40,000, 3 repeating rifles, 100,000 bayonets and 18 suits of uniform. Afterwards it was learned that the militia failed to reach Yunchow and Linchow, missing the mart of Chiang-ping in the Yenching district and where some of them were captured. It also transpired that a desperate gangster had lost his life in his custody for soldiers' wages and he apparently offered itself for his capture. He was captured as a deserter, and was transferred on account of the Yenchow militia. Chiang was promoted to the post of an officer a little over a month ago. His character was not much known.

**AT THE MARINE COURT**

**EXCESS OF PASSIONER.**

to Ho!, the coxswain of the steam launch, was charged at the Marine morning, before Commander Bailly, Harbour-master, with carrying passengers in excess of the number allowed per mit.

Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the defence. The collector Dowling stated that at 5.40 on the night of the 30th instant, while standing on the collision bridge, he saw a launch, which was turned out by the *Sing Lee*, steaming in the direction of Hongkong, from Yau-mai-hei. He stopped the launch and counted the passengers, who numbered 47. This, however, did not include the man, who was attended by two natives, as they thought the case might be an emergency. According to the *Sing Lee*, the man was only allowed to carry eighty passengers.

The defence was that it was a difficult task to prevent the people from jumping aboard, and that as the ship was not allowed to stop, the coxswain was forced to carry the passengers. The coxswain was fined \$500, the captain \$200, and the mate \$100, for the 10 weeks' imprisonment.

**A NEW ARRIVAL.**

Police-constable Clark provided the following on the calendar. He charged Leonard, skipper of an unlicensed fishing launch, with exhibiting a bright light on his bow.

with attempting to leave the port, warning the Harbour department.

He had never been in Honduras, he said; and did not know the whereabouts of the prosecutor who said that at about 10:00 p.m. he was arrested. She was outraged, and said that she would show. He then showed the picture to the court.

He, accused pleaded "ignorance" in  
 case. He had never been in Hon

re, he said; and did not know the reason. The prosecutor said that at about ten o'clock he saw the accused jump off the stand. She was outward bound, and a headlight light. He boarded the first car for her port clearance, but then showed to show. He then towed the defendant.

The Worship imposed a fine of \$10 on the first and \$25 on the second. The



## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## PROPOSED SHIPS' SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir—Having observed in the *Lancet* of the 25th August last that a British Association for ship surgeons had been formed in London with the object of maintaining the status of ship surgeons, I take the liberty of suggesting that it would be an excellent thing for all fully qualified men holding certificates from one of the British universities or a similar institution were formed in the Far East, so that the position, prospects and pay of medical officers on board ship might be recognized as being of equal value with those held by medical men ashore. At present shipwreck and agents fail to grant the legitimate demands of those members of the profession who become ship surgeons, wholly ignoring the labour and responsibility which attach to the office. Medical practitioners who elect to prove their abilities on board ship should, in my opinion, certainly form themselves into an association to enforce their rights and secure, at least, proper recognition and there is no place where such an association would prove of greater influence than in the Far East, with Hongkong as the centre and headquarters. I am, etc.,

D. R. P., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M.

P.S.—Should brother practitioners agree with this suggestion they might communicate with me, care of the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

## "HONGKONG AND THE TREATY PORTS."

"TWENTIETH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS."

19th inst.

That the compilers of the *magnus opus* which is shortly to appear under the title of "Twentieth Century Impressions of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports" have been working in earnest may be gathered from the fact that the literary staff have already been assiduously at work collecting data for the great work. The most important interview that Mr. Somerset Playne, manager in Hongkong of Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Co., Ltd., has yet had in this Colony, was that accorded him yesterday at Mountain Lodge by his Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard. We are informed that his Excellency evinced the deepest interest in the forthcoming publication, and promised to give every assistance possible to the compilers and at the same time also kindly gave Mr. Playne permission to head the list of patrons of "Twentieth Century Impressions" with his name. Mr. Playne has also promised to send to the direct Government Officials to afford the Publishing Company's representatives every assistance in collecting information regarding the Colony.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF KOREA.

A SCHEME FOR JAPANESE COLONISATION.

An ambitious scheme is on foot among some of the leading members of the Diet and business men in Tokyo for the formation of a company for developing the natural resources of Korea. In reference to the progress of the scheme, a Tokyo dispatch states that since Japanese suzerainty has been established over Korea, many of the prominent capitalists of Japan have made large purchases of land in that country, and have been endeavouring to develop the result so far had been very unsatisfactory, the reason given being that Koreans are mostly employed for the work. The satisfactory development of the country requires the presence of Japanese labourers, and these have already been imported, but owing to the absence of sufficient provision for their protection and assurance of their success, they are very apt to seek other employment. The authorities of Fukuoka and Kumamoto Prefectures have been encouraging the settlement in Korea of the inhabitants of those prefectures by granting subsidies to those emigrating to Korea, but this benefit is enjoyed only by a small minority.

Viewed from a general standpoint in connection with the work of developing Korea, it is considered necessary to establish an organ or body to take control of all works pertaining to Korean progress. The superfluous population in Japan, which continues to increase very rapidly, could be sent to Korea and thus carry on the improvement of the cultivation and the settlement of the land under systematic methods. While good protection is given to the emigrants and their success in Korea is assured on the one hand, a financial organization must be established to help the industry for the development of Korean resources. With this object in view, the Toho Kyokai, an association interested in the promotion of industry and general public interest in Formosa, Korea and Kwantung, has been making investigation through Dr. Marquis Katsura, who has prepared a scheme and submitted it to the Association. Their plan is to establish a company for the cultivation of land, and another company for financing the industry. The supporters of the scheme in the House of Peers are Baron Komatsu, Viscount Hotta, Viscount Okabe and Count Ogimachi, and in the House of Representatives Messrs. Minoura (Vice-President), Noda and Shiba. Among the Tokyo business men who favour the scheme are Baron Chinda, Mr. Okura, Mr. Toyokawa and Mr. Asabuki. These gentlemen represent all shades of political parties and business circles. Of the Elder Statesmen, Marquis Ito and Marquis Katsura are also said to warmly support the scheme.

The success of the proposal depends entirely upon the support of the Resident-General in Korea, and during his recent visit to Tokyo Prince Ito was approached by Marquis Ito and Marquis Katsura, when he expressed himself as being greatly in favour of the proposal. The projectors of the scheme do not expect any subsidy from the Government, but desire to obtain several privileges in connection with the work. All these details will be arranged by Marquis Katsura (who is going to Korea with the Crown Prince) with the authorities of the Resident-General, and it is expected that upon his return from Korea the prospect will be published.

The *Shan Observer*, of 11th inst., says—The *as-Rajah* which brought 23 bags of mail this morning relieved some of the impression that we in Bangkok might not receive any more mails from Hongkong. During the last 45 days, only two steamers from Hongkong arrived here, and somehow or other they brought no mails; though meanwhile almost every day we had steamers from Swatow. Unless the postal authorities in Hongkong help us by arranging some sort of connection of the mails with steamers at Swatow, Bangkok correspondents are helpless in the matter. Presumably, the Swatow-Bangkok run pays the steamship companies better; and they cannot be expected to sympathize with correspondents at a loss to themselves.

## BIG FIRE IN CEBU.

DAMAGES PLACED AT P75,000.

A Cebu despatch of 12th inst. says—A serious fire occurred in the barrio of San Nicolas last Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock, causing about a hundred houses, some of which, some nine or ten, were of considerable value. The total damage is placed in the neighbourhood of P75,000. There was no insurance on any of the buildings.

Among the houses destroyed was that of the president of Cebu, Luciano Bacayo. Very little of the contents of any of the houses was saved; the flames spreading very rapidly owing to the wind blowing at the time. There are some rumours to the effect that the fire was of incendiary origin, one of the intimating that it was started by political enemies of President Bacayo, but as he is not a candidate for reelection, not much stock is taken in this report, nor, in fact, in the others alleging incendiary origin.

During the last five years two million and a half pesos in property have been lost in Cebu through fire. The city is entirely without any organized means for fighting fire, there being not even a volunteer brigade nor, in the way of apparatus, anything more than an old, out-of-date hand-pump.

A subscription for the relief of the sufferers from the fire of Thursday was started and liberally subscribed to. It is understood, also, that the president has wired the Governor-General asking for additional relief.—*Manila Times*.

## CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

Quite recently, says the *N. C. D. News*, there have been three instances of foreigners, over whom Consuls have refused to take jurisdiction, having been brought before the Mixed Court. Last week two youths named Balino and Castillo whose claim to Spanish nationality had been repudiated by the Consul, were sentenced by that Court to two years' and to six months' imprisonment respectively. They were undoubtedly young scoundrels of a bad type, with previous convictions against them. Balino was sentenced to a month's imprisonment at the Spanish Consulate for larceny in Nov. 1904. In April 1906 he received a second sentence of a month at the same Consulate. Three months later, however, when charged with larceny, the Spanish Consul refused to recognize him as a Spanish subject and he was convicted at the Mixed Court. In the same way Castillo, with a previous conviction against him at the Spanish Consulate, was refused recognition on the present occasion and had to be brought before the Chinese tribunal. The third case occurred a week ago when a Russian named Rafalko, who had been tried and sentenced by the Russian Consulate in Shanghai a year ago, was brought up at the Mixed Court, because the Consul refused to recognize him. For the most part, the case of this kind have to go back to 1890, when a man named Sjoberg, who had been previously deported, was shipped back to Shanghai by the Acting Swedish Consul at Nagasaki. When he was subsequently arrested on some charge, the Consul of Sweden and Norway refused to take jurisdiction, and the man was sentenced by the Mixed Court to be caned for one week. The public indignation which this sentence was deliberately intended to arouse caused the Consul to take the matter up and the punishment was commuted to three weeks' imprisonment.

So long as present conditions obtain in China it is generally agreed that the promiscuous herding together of Chinese and foreigners of the inferior classes is prejudicial to both. It matters not that an individual Spanish, Russian or Swedish subject happens to be only poor and that he does not deserve to be treated in any way better than the Chinese criminal. The Chinese he is a foreigner brought down to their lowest level, and they should be given as few opportunities as possible of contemplating the spectacle. It is inevitable that among the human sloth and jetsam that finds its way to Shanghai in common with other big ports there must be some whose claim to the protection of any particular country is as much as the Chinese criminal. But between such cases and the reputation of consular responsibility there is a wide gulf fixed. In the instances under review we have the reputation following within a year or two upon official recognition of the individual's nationality. If it were possible to believe that judicial considerations had prompted the change of attitude, it could be polished out that according to the majority of codes there is no such thing as the mere casting off of allegiance; it must be preceded by the process of naturalization in the other State, and in the countries where conscription is in force would this ruling hold good in respect of military service. But the community as a whole will be compelled to think that in each case the guiding principle on the part of the Consul has been a desire to evade a serious drain upon the Consulate revenue, by allowing the cost of the delinquent's imprisonment to be defrayed by the municipality.

There remains, it is true, the possibility that after previous conviction fresh evidence is forthcoming which throws doubt upon the Consul's right to assume jurisdiction. In these circumstances the "unfortunate offender" who claims protection should not be turned aside at once, a man without a country, as is generally done, but he should be detained until the question of his nationality can be cleared up. The conception entertained by some Consuls of their duty to this community, is apt to be very vague, and it were well if the fact could be duly brought to the notice of their respective Governments. The latter would then be in a better position to understand the feelings of the bulk of the foreign residents of Shanghai towards a system of administration that gives equal weight to each of the sixteen members of the Consular Body; and they would, we may hope, be more favourably disposed of listen to suggestions for putting an end to the present anomalous condition of affairs. It might be pointed out for the edification of the Home Government that the reluctance to accept jurisdiction in criminal cases is often accompanied by readiness to sell right of citizenship to other nationals, generally with the result of defeating the ends of justice. Recent events have shown that this evil, which it was hoped had abated, is still indulged in to the prejudice of foreign interests.

## NEWSPAPERS IN PEKING.

The Chinese newspapers in Peking have jointly petitioned to the Board of Civil Administration five items as follows—  
1.—The treatment of newspapers should be similar to that of the Official Gazette and no distinction should be made.  
2.—Telegraph and postal charges should be lessened for newspapers.  
3.—To allow each of the newspaper offices to send special men to copy the official documents such as Imperial Decrees, from the archives of the Grand Secretariat.  
4.—To allow the reporters of the newspapers to take reports in law courts.  
5.—To allow newspapers to appeal when a newspaper is ordered to stop publication, giving reason therefor.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

## A SHANGHAI JUBILEE.

The *N. C. D. News* of the 16th inst. says—To-day the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its first meeting as an organized body. In the course of this afternoon's proceedings, when addresses will be read by such leaders in their varied walks in life as Bishop Leslie, Sir Philip Warren, Mr. H. B. Morse and Mr. T. W. Kingmill, the story of the Society will be told at sufficient length to obviate detailed reference to it now. It is enough to recall in 1857 the idea of starting a Literary and Scientific Society in Shanghai originated with two missionaries, both distinguished scholars, who were so soon able to "cut out" their scheme, that on September 2nd of the following year an inaugural meeting was held at which the Society was formally constituted. Three weeks later the first meeting of the new Society was held, and in another column will be found the minutes of the proceedings as published in the next issue of *The North-China Herald*. Within a year the institution had become affiliated to the Royal Asiatic Society and assumed the title by which it is now known. Of the existence of this Society and of the notable work it has achieved Shanghai has every reason to be proud, if only for the fact that it challenges the stigma occasionally passed on our Settlement that the pressing demands of commercial life leave little room and less inclination for literary and scientific pursuits. Fortunately it has been found that an increased knowledge of China and of all that concerns her people is of practical advantage to the interests of commerce, as well as of science and of civilization in general, and the Society has continued to prosper.

From the inner history of the Institution we may, perhaps, turn to a consideration of the significance of a Jubilee celebration in our midst. Of those who were present at the inaugural meetings fifty years ago one former resident alone survives in the person of Mr. William Keswick, now member of Parliament for the Essex Division of Surrey. At that time the British population of Shanghai numbered barely two hundred; nevertheless, as a body politic it had achieved much and had laid deep and firm the foundations on which the future edifice was to be reared. In this connection it is not without interest to recall the order in which the young Settlement had proceeded to develop itself. The first public meeting ever held in Shanghai took place at the British Consulate, which was then in the city itself. It was called to establish Holy Trinity Church and the British Chaplaincy, and these the results of the first of the long series of public efforts on the part of the earliest residents remain to this day. There is a peculiarly apposite sequence in the order in which such public effort found expression, for the next step, the foundation of a hospital, responded to the humanitarian dictates of the community. Further meetings sought to promote health and physical well-being, and resulting in the original Race Course, led eventually to the acquisition of that fine expanse of open ground which is now Shanghai's most valuable possession—today "the land" from the growth of the individual attention was turned to the welfare and order of the community as a whole, and a municipal system of government was established. Finally the gradual development of public life created the demand for provision for the intellectual requirement, and virtually twelve per cent of the whole community formed themselves into a Literary and Scientific Society, and thus the town grew to-day.

Fifty years later we may well take stock of our heritage and inquire whether we have been worthy followers of those stalwart pioneers. Of the vast strides made in the material growth of Shanghai there can be no two opinions, and it may be doubted whether in their most optimistic moments the leaders of the Settlement in 1857 dreamed of a concession covering nearly nine square miles, presenting the appearance of the modern metropolis. And yet theirs was a sturdy faith, and the ideal that some at least held still stick realization. "Shanghai," said the mover of the resolution for the formation of the Literary and Scientific Society, "Shanghai stands unique among the foreign cities in the East as to the favourable circumstances connected with its establishment and early growth, and we, who identify ourselves with her interests and reputation shall not be content till the apparatus of her social and intellectual improvement has been made complete by the establishment of a Museum, Library and a Public Gallery of the Fine Arts." The latter part of this expectation still awaits fulfilment. Hesitatingly and timidly we seem to be feeling our way towards it, although it must remain an open question whether with a population increased sixty-fold we could muster as strong a determination as they did in the old days exercised in mind over the apparatus of the community's intellectual improvement. To-day, however, when the address to the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society have been delivered, we trust that while we have to admit that there were giants in those days, we shall find the intellectual stature of the community no whit diminished.

## A SLEPPY COXSAIN.

GOT HIS DESERTS.

An inquiry was held by Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, Harbour Master, in the Marine Court, last Saturday forenoon, into the circumstances touching the conduct of the coxswain—Sun Pong—of the steamer company's steam launch *Curlew*, in the harbour, on the 12th inst. The inquiry was called in consequence of the receipt of the following letter by the Harbour Master, from Mr. J. W. Robertson, superintendent engineer of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.—"I wish to draw your attention to the conduct of Sun Pong, coxswain of our launch *Curlew*. On the afternoon of the 12th inst., whilst in mid-harbour, he was discovered whilst asleep on the engine-room skylight, with a sailor at the wheel, and when remonstrated with, he was quite insolent. I should be glad if you could see your way clear to hold an inquiry into the case, such conduct in my opinion being a great source of danger to both life and property in this harbour."

N. A. Beltram, the complainant, was examined. He said that between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th inst., while in the harbour, he noticed one of the deck hands at the wheel of the *Curlew*, instead of the coxswain. When asked the deck hand, he said that the whereabouts of the coxswain and the reply he got was, "Asleep aft." Witness called the coxswain and asked him his reasons for not being at his post. "I'm sleepy," he replied, and, returning aft, went to sleep again. "I was lying alongside a Norwegian steamer waiting for cargo," was accented's defence, and he fell asleep. The Harbour Master cancelled his certificate.

## THE BANK OF JAPAN.

MR. KIMURA ON HIS FOREIGN MISSION.

Mr. Kimura, a Director of the Bank of Japan, who is leaving Tokyo shortly on a tour through America and Europe, has stated that he is leaving Tokyo about the middle of this month on a tour of inspection of the branch offices of the bank in Europe and America. He first intended to visit Shanghai and thence proceed to London by way of Hongkong and Bombay. From London he would cross to the Continent, and after another visit to London would cross over to America and then return to Japan. His entire journey would occupy about six months. The value of the Japanese Government deposits amounted to about ¥400,000,000, and was all deposited at banks in England, Germany, France and Russia, under the charge of the Bank of Japan. All the branches of the Bank in Europe and America have a more or less close connection with the funds kept in Europe, and this necessitated the Bank being thoroughly informed of the condition of its branches abroad. A report had appeared in some of the papers that this visit to Europe and America was for the purpose of appointing officials to take control of the business of the branches abroad, but this was incorrect. There was no necessity to appoint such officials. During the Russo-Japanese war, Mr. Yanagita Usaburo was sent to London and Mr. Ono Eijiro to New York to take charge at those commercial centres, and both these gentlemen had since remained in their positions.

## "LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE."

A DISTRICT WATCHMAN AND A FORTUNE-TELLER.

19th inst.

District Watchman No. 10 has become wiser during the last twenty-four hours. He will be sobbing over with wisdom, and perhaps curiosity, in a few days more when he is handed a slip of paper requesting his presence at the Police Court to play the role of defendant in an assault case. For some time past, it is alleged, the watchman had not received his share of the world's goods, which, naturally, did not tend to elevate his spirits. Yesterday afternoon he decided to learn what the future had in store for him. To think was to act in his case, and the next seen of him he was seated at a table, in a flat at 55, New Street, listening very intently to the words of the fortune-teller. He wanted to be told the "truth" and nothing but. The fortune-teller did his best to oblige and so "true" did he unravel the mystery of the future, that, according to him, when he had finished his client refused to pay him. Instead he received a thrashing and was locked up on a charge of attempting to pick the D. W.'s pocket.

At the Police Court, this morning, the fortune-teller, who was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hasland on the charge, "The district watchman attempted to prove, but to the satisfaction of the Court, that the accused had tried to rob him. His Worship did not believe his story and discharged the accused, who immediately applied for a summons against the D. W. for assault.

## THE SILK TRADE IN JAPAN.

THREATENED AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

A Washington message to the *Yiji* states that a resolution strongly censuring the Japanese raw silk trust, and declaring the intention to retaliate by a boycott of Japanese raw silk.

A telegram is said to have reached a certain quarter in Tokyo from New York to the same effect, adding that the silk weavers in the United States are quite indifferent to the resolution just adopted by the Raw Silk Association.

Our vernacular contemporary states that the silk market in Yokohama appears to be quite unconcerned at the news, the belief being expressed that it will not have any serious effect upon the Yokohama market. As was mentioned in these columns recently, the trouble originated in an agreement between the three silk reeling firms—the Usui, Kanaraku and Shimomoto Silk Reeling Companies—of the Prefecture of Yamaguchi, and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Kitto Gomei Kaisha of Yokohama, for the direct export of silk produced by these companies through the other firms named. Foreign silk firms protested against this arrangement, demanding that the silk of the Gumbra firms should be sold to all export firms without distinction through the Japanese middlemen in Yokohama. The foreign firms agreed among themselves that, if their demand was ignored, they would boycott the three reeling firms, and this decision was communicated to the Yokohama Silk Guild in A. S. last week. The reeling companies stood firm to their decision, and have been delivering their products exclusively to the Mitsui and the Kitto Gomei Kaisha.

The *Osaka Mainichi* remarks that as the result of the agreement, the competition in selling the silk has been reduced, business has been forwarded, and the market has gone up, being quoted some ¥20 above the best Shinshu *sagami*. It may be thought, adds the *Osaka Journal*, that the American boycott will seriously affect the market, but this dispute is the outcome of an agreement between Japanese and foreign silk exporters, and the Japanese should consider the question very carefully and refrain from taking any hasty action. Some doubt is felt by Japanese dealers that the American merchants may break their contracts in enforcing the boycott, and the carrying-out of the resolution may therefore be rendered difficult.

## FURTHER DETAILS OF THE THREATENED AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

In a telegram addressed to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, dealing with the threatened boycott of Japanese raw silk, the Japanese Consul-General in New York states that on the 14th inst. the members of the American Silk Traders' Association, considering the course taken by the Usui and two other silk reeling companies in Gumbra Prefecture as prejudicial to the general principle of competition in trade, adopted a resolution to discriminate against the raw silk in question as far as practicable. This resolution was communicated to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, the Consul-General in New York, and the Japanese raw silk producers and dealers in general, with a view to inducing the three silk reeling companies in question to reconsider their action and discontinue the new arrangement.

The Consul-General added that the resolution was adopted only by a section of the members and not by the Association officially as a body. The majority of those present at the meeting were dealers in twisted, and the law silk dealers generally most warmly supported the resolution, but the weavers showed indifference. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Kitto Gomei Kaisha were also represented at the meeting.

## THE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

MAGISTRACY.

We (*N. C. D. News*) understand that dispatches were received here on Saturday from H. J. Viceroy Tsui Pao, appointing our popular and able Senior Mixed Court Magistrate, Ex-patent Prefect Kuan Chun, to be Acting Sub-prefect of Haimen in this province of Kiangsu. Ex-patent Sub-prefect Pao Y. the First Assistant Magistrate of the Mixed Court, is appointed by the Viceroy in the same dispatch. Mr. Kuan Chun's successor, Mr. Wang Tui chi, the Second Assistant Magistrate is promoted First Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Wang Sung-wei, is appointed Second Assistant Magistrate. We congratulate Mr. Kuan Chun upon his promotion to Haimen, which is what is termed an "Independent" subprefecture, which is equivalent to a prefectship post of the 4th rank. An ordinary sub-prefect is subordinate and under a prefect. We may further congratulate our Chinese fellow residents upon having Mr. Pao Y. as Senior Magistrate of the Mixed Court Bench as he has proved himself during his incumbency of the assistant magistracy a conscientious, painstaking, and courteous official always anxious to dispense justice and treat all who have been unfortunate enough to appear as litigants in the Mixed Court with perfect impartiality. Mr. Pao's previous experience as district magistrate in other cities of this province has also been of much service and benefit to litigants in that his knowledge has enabled his Worship to administer the laws of the Empire in the right and proper manner. It is also a notable fact that, so far, there has never been any appeal made to higher courts against judgments that have been delivered by Mr. Pao during his incumbency in the Mixed Court. In other words, his Worship has always been able to give a "satisfactory law" to those who have brought their cases to him for decision. Truly as all the Assessors whether British, American, German, or any other nationality possess a knowledge of the mandarin dialect, Mr. Pao speaks pure Pekingese, being a Manchurian by descent—acquaintance with a foreign language is not a *sine qua non* with a Mixed Court magistrate.

It has been known for some time that the Senior Magistrate of the Mixed Court would shortly be promoted to a higher post, and in order to secure continuity in the work and traditions of the Court his successor has been engaged on the Bench for the last few months. As has already been announced, Mr. Kuan has now received his appointment as Sub-Prefect of Haimen in this Province, and Mr. Pao Yi becomes Senior Magistrate. Those who have been called upon to follow closely the work of the Mixed Court will feel regret at the prospect of losing Mr. Kuan, who has shown ability and tact during his tenure of office. Under his regime the first serious attempt has been made to improve the purely native side of the Court. Instead of being ignored or tacitly encouraged, corruption among the minor officials has frequently been punished, and in order to remove as far as possible its causes, the runners of the Court are now paid. At the same time the relations between the Magistrates and the Assessors have been better than ever before, and there has been a disposition on the part of the former to accept small modifications in the matter of procedure, where clearly advantageous, rather than to block them merely because they did not originate with themselves. To Mr. Pao Yi the community may look confidently not only to continue the satisfactory era inaugurated by Mr. Kuan, but also to improve upon it as time goes on. It will take longer than Mr. Kuan's brief tenure of office to eliminate bribery and corruption altogether from the conduct of the Court's affairs, but with a fixed resolve on the part of the Bench a short period should suffice to confine it within the narrowest limits.

Not the least service rendered by Mr. Kuan to the cause of the proper administration of justice in the Mixed Court is the codification of certain rules of procedure that have come to be recognized as "established practice" in the Court. These rules, which were published in the last Municipal Minutes, were drawn up by the Senior Magistrate in response to a request from the Waipiu to be informed on the subject of the so-called established practice of the Court. For fifteen years the question of amending the regulations of the Mixed Court has been before the Diplomatic Body, in Peking and the Chinese Government, and for the last two years, as may be gathered from the Annual Report of the Municipal Council for 1905, a set of eleven new rules has been receiving the spasmodic attention of the Waipiu. Seven months ago it seemed probable that these new regulations would at last be promulgated, but the necessity of securing the ratification by the Central Government has postponed again. After due deliberation the Waipiu has consented to find out the precise significance of this phrase, and we may hope that the Magistrate's reply, when properly understood in it has been cleared away, will convince that body of the wisdom of the insertion of the phrase in the new regulations. The misunderstanding in question, is the question that has arisen between the words "orders" and "judgments," owing to a wrong translation of the former word into Chinese. From the extra taken from *The Universal Gazette* of July 29 last it will be seen that the orders referred to are warrants, summonses and the like, and not decisions of the Court as supposed by Mr. Kuan. The point, however, is not important, as the Magistrate concedes subsequently a portion of the British Minister's contention with regard to warrants and summonses.

A glance at the rules enumerated by Mr. Kuan will show the importance of having the additional procedure of the Mixed Court formally recognized in any attempt to draw new regulations; especially as these new regulations do not pretend to be a complete codification of rules for the guidance of the Court, but merely an instalment calculated to assist its technical working. It will be noted that certain points which from time to time have been challenged by Magistrates are now clearly set forth as incorporated in the recognized procedure. The list, it is true, is not complete, but it is a satisfactory beginning. In clause VI it is stated that "guarantees, inquiry orders and others require no Consular signature and no joint action by Police." On this point we believe Mr. Kuan has allowed himself to be misled, as the reasons that prompt the joint action of the Police in the case of warrants and summonses hold good equally for subpoenas, and inquiry orders. If there were here any irregularity in this respect in the past, it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in correcting them under the new régime.—*N. C. D. News*.

## RETURN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY HALL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH OCTOBER, 1907.

|             | Library. | Museum. |
|-------------|----------|---------|
| Non-Chinese | 414      | 170     |
| Chinese     | 131      | 2,370   |
| Total       | 545      | 2,540   |

## VLADIVOSTOK PORT REGULATIONS.

The Nagasaki Press publishes the following amended regulations governing the Port of Vladivostok—

(1). Upon arrival of a steamer from foreign ports, she will be inspected by the Sanitary Police and Customs officials and, until these three inspections have been duly attended to, it is not possible to land any passengers or luggage or cargo.

(2). Upon arrival of any steamer here, the Master is to present to the police officials a passenger list and crew list (same to contain the names of all persons on board, including commanders staff servants, etc.). The passenger list is to contain, besides the nationality and profession of passengers, statements as to whether the passenger is in possession of a passport and how many packs or of luggage each passenger is carrying with himself. For boats transport it is sufficient to state the number of coolies on board.

(3). All passengers carried to this port must be provided with proper passports in accordance with the existing regulations; and they will not be admitted. The passports of foreign passengers must be valid before embarkation by the nearest Russian Consul. The passports are to be presented to the port officials upon arrival, together with the passenger list.

In case of violation of any of the above regulations, or in case that upon arrival or departure of a steamer at this port persons are covered on board who are not included in the passenger list or not provided with proper passports, a fine will be imposed upon the Master of the vessel up to R. 3,000 (three thousand roubles), or three months' imprisonment.

## QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Steamers arriving here should be provided with a bill of health from each port of call. Vessels coming from ports or places infected with contagious diseases will be transferred to the Quarantine station, and after having there undergone disinfection will be allowed to immediately to free pratique, provided that they have been no case of illness during the voyage.

## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

A list of passengers is also to be presented to the Customs officials, same to contain the number of packages of luggage (carried by each passenger).

Furthermore a manifest of the cargo landed, which should always state clearly the contents of any package shipped for this port. Declarations such as "merchandise, various goods, opium, etc., will not be admitted. Most particularly a correct declaration is required for those goods which are under direct control of the Customs House, viz.:

"Spirits, liquors, brandy, rum, etc. (wine and champagne excluded; but all other substances containing free spirit, as eau de cologne, odorant, etc., included); beer, porter, ale; sugar, molasses, etc., matches, tobacco and tobacco products, kerosene, naphtha, benzine, gasoline, etc., mineral oil, fireworks, matches, printed books, printing machinery, machinery, etc., all kinds of explosives."

The following articles are completely prohibited from importation:

"Opium, playing cards, patent medicines, pork and all preserves, sausages, etc., containing pork."

## D.—PILOT SERVICE.

We beg to remind Masters that they should steer upon approaching Vladivostok, for Askold Island, the same as heretofore; take on board there a licensed pilot. Such pilotage is compulsory.

## RICE PROSPECTS.

OPTIMISTIC FORECAST.

Prospects for a good rice harvest in Siam this year have surpassed all anticipations. At present the outlook is most optimistic thanks to the recent rains. It was thought some months ago that the danger of famine would be the usual widespread this year. It is not only in Siam and the greater part of Indo-China that the long drought has been a blessing. In parts of China and India the outlook was also grave and is still in many places. But in Siam with our long rainy season it is nearly always possible to get at least a late harvest that will stave off actual famine.

Farmers who have been retaining provisions of the previous year's harvest against possible scarcity, are said to be now more ready to part with more at a good price, and the apprehension that there would be little rice to export next season is vanishing.

The outlook is equally cheering in Indo-China. The paddy crops are flourishing beautifully, and even now rice mills appear to be doing a brisk business in the export trade.

The following may be taken as an example of the activity that prevails at Saigon: "A few months ago a Chinese rice mill, bearing the name of Kien Hong-Seng was burned down at Cholon, the commercial quarter of Saigon. The losses were enormous, but a new company was soon formed to reconstruct the mill on the same spot. So brisk is business there now that two more companies have been formed, to start the same number of rice mills. Another company is planning the construction of a fourth new rice mill there early next year. In other words, four mills will rise out of the ashes of one."

This is an eloquent proof of the bright prospects ahead. Rice cultivation promises to be a great industry throughout the length and breadth of Indo-China. The authorities there are taking a keen interest in promoting rice-growing, and the area under cultivation is being rapidly extended. New seed is also being procured and it is estimated that in the course of a few years Saigon rice will compare favourably with that of other great rice-producing countries of the Far East.—*Siam Free Press*.

## YAU-MA-TI ROWDIES.

POLICE STATION STORMED.

For about five minutes last night a gang of rowdies, numbering some fifty strong, made an attempt to enter the Yau-ma-ti Police Station. The attempt was, needless to say, balked. Some time during the evening a woman was taken into the station on some charge or another. Immediately a crowd assembled outside the station and gradually they attempted to enter the charge-room. An Indian constable on duty shooed the mob away, but they returned in larger numbers. Again they started to force their way into the building and once again they were chased away. Then followed the disturbance, which for a short while had the appearance of a miniature riot. The crowd gathered in the middle of the road and jeered loudly. And as each fresh shower of stones was hurled at the station followed by wild howls. A gang of officers then got together and charged the mob, capturing ten men. This had the desired effect and the riot dispersed.

The prisoners were paraded before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, while had the appearance of disorderly conduct, which was proved by the evidence of the witnesses. A few of the defendants showed some signs of remorse, but the others were defiant. The prisoners were paraded before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, while had the appearance of disorderly conduct, which was proved by the evidence of the witnesses. A few of the defendants showed some signs of remorse, but the others were defiant.



## THE DAYTON MURDER.

ADGETTS AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

21st inst. William Hall Adgetts, the alleged murderer of Gertrude Dayton, who was found dead in the Colony in August last, and whose body was found jammed in a trunk in the baggage-room of the C.P.R. liner *Monteagle* some days later, faced a special jury of seven men at the Supreme Court this morning.

Ever since the tragedy was discovered—a tragedy which has aroused intense interest in Hongkong, the Treaty ports and the Philippines—the trial which generally characterizes anything sensational. And with the opening of the Criminal Sessions this morning, by His Honour the acting Chief Justice (Mr. A. G. Wise), there was ample evidence of the curiosity entertained by the multitude in the progress of the trial.

Long before the hour fixed for the opening of the Court (eleven o'clock), a crowd hung around the Court building hoping to catch a glimpse of the man whose name has been the subject of talk in the city for a couple of months past and whose alleged gruesome crime had set the telegraph wires throbbing. The crowd came so early that very soon something had to be done to make room for the traffic. But even with the strictest precautions men and women, too, forced their way into the building until the court-room was packed.

Adgetts, who was brought down from the goal early in the morning, the police expected a crowd, and at nine o'clock sharp, the accused, who was handcuffed, was led into a chair and, accompanied by a guard of European policemen, under charge of Police Sergeant Hedge, proceeded to the Court.

At ten o'clock sharp Adgetts took his seat in the dock. Two police officers sat on either side of him. He was looking pale and distressed, the worry and anticipation showing clear on his features. A few minutes later His Honour the acting Chief Justice entered the Court.

Then the Registrar wheeled into action and read the charge to the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was impanelled:—Messrs. E. A. Ram (foreman), C. W. May, D. W. Craddock, J. Barton, A. Turner, H. P. White and G. L. Tomlin.

Mr. Rees Davies, the Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Deane and Bowley, appeared for the Crown. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Reginald Harding, represented the prisoner.

The Attorney-General opened the case soon after the jurors were sworn. He said that the prisoner was charged with the murder of Gertrude Dayton—a crime of such a revolting nature as to become unparalleled in the annals of crime in the Colony. It was idle to suppose that Hongkong, with the circumstances leading to the murder, and he asked the jury to banish from their minds any preconceived ideas they held. He then proceeded with the details of the tragedy—the arrival of the prisoner and the woman, Gertrude Dayton, in the Colony on the steamer *Eastern* in July last; their arrival at the Hongkong Hotel and register under the names of "Mr. and Mrs. Jones"; the purchase of a camera and the purchase of a trunk; the removal of the trunk to the baggage-room; the discovery of the trunk; and the discovery of the body of Gertrude Dayton.

## NEW EVIDENCE.

Proceeding, the Attorney-General stated that he would adduce further evidence which was not given at the Police Court trial. The sampan woman, he stated, would say that while on the way to the *Monteagle*, with the prisoner and the trunk on board, Adgetts got into the well of the sampan and put the trunk overboard. He picked it up and put it overboard. Finding it would not, he pulled it aboard again. The sampan woman remonstrated with him, whereupon the prisoner nearly capsize the boat. Had he succeeded in sinking the trunk the ghastly affair would never have been discovered. Going further afield, the Attorney-General spoke as to the body being discovered in the trunk; the prisoner, the deceased woman's jewellery for Shanghai; his arrest at Chefoo; and the finding of other property belonging to the dead woman in the sampan at the U.S. Consulate there. Concluding, the Attorney-General observed that there was only one punishment for the crime of murder and that rested with the Court, and unless Counsel for the defence could produce evidence of such a practical character as to create a doubt in their minds, then he should be brought in guilty of one of the foulest and basest crimes that ever stained the annals of crime in the Colony.

W. Oxberry, the runner of the Hongkong Hotel, was the first witness called. He spoke as to bringing a "Mr. and Mrs. Jones" ashore from the steamer *Eastern* and putting them up at the hotel. He recognised "Mr. Jones" as the prisoner.

Sir Henry—You are speaking entirely from memory when you said you brought the prisoner ashore?—Yes.

You say you brought four persons ashore—You're only spoken of three?—Yes.

Are you sure that the prisoner registered under the name of "W. H. Jones"?—Yes.

Did you see him?—Yes.

Did you doubt the character of the woman, who accompanied the prisoner to the hotel?—No.

Did you know she was a woman up the street?—No.

Why did you not report to the manager that "Mr. and Mrs. Jones" had registered under false names?—I did not know they were not Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

How many passengers do you bring ashore in a week?—About thirty-five.

That makes 200 odd in seven weeks. Are you prepared to identify all those persons?—No, I am not.

The prisoner was among those you brought ashore?—Yes.

And you are prepared to identify him?—Yes.

The Attorney-General then proceeded to re-examine the witness, but Sir Henry objected and his objection was sustained.

The witness was then excused. The counter-clerk of the hotel, A. Soenderman, followed. He testified as to assigning Room 184 to a "Mr. and Mrs. Jones," and seeing the register signed by the man Jones.

Sir Henry—You say that the man who signed "W. H. Jones" was alone and not accompanied by a lady?—Yes.

When you went to the goal you picked out the wrong man?—Yes, because he was clean shaven.

And if you were not told you were wrong you would have identified the wrong man as "Mr. Jones"?—I was not told I was wrong.

Then how did you know he was the wrong man?—Because I was not told.

You were put aside because you were not a lawyer?—No answer.

A. S. Soenderman, a brother of the last witness, also a counter clerk of the Hongkong Hotel, was the next to occupy the stand. He said he knew the prisoner. While the latter was occupying Room 184 of the hotel he asked witness for a loan of \$10. Witness handed the prisoner a bill to sign and after comparing it with the register and finding it correct, witness

handed him the money. After receiving the money prisoner asked witness to get him two outside coolies to carry a sample case to an "outside firm." He did not mention the name of the firm. When the coolies arrived witness asked the prisoner for the name of the "outside firm" to explain to the coolies, but he only replied: "I am going along together." The witness was quite sure prisoner was the man.

Sir Henry—You can't identify the prisoner?—I can.

You say that is the custom for the hotel to lend the coolies money? How many have you lent money to?—A lot.

May Hemstead, of 3, Hollywood Road, knew the deceased woman, Gertrude Dayton, for between eight and nine years, but she had not seen her for several years. On the night of the 3rd August, Gertrude Dayton, accompanied by a man, went to witness's house. She had never seen the man before, but he appeared to her to be a man between 25 or 30 years of age. When the Dayton woman entered the house her first words were: "I feel tipsy." The man was introduced to witness as "Mr. Jones," but the deceased mentioned that that was not his real name. Drinks were then served and between Gertrude Dayton, the "Mr. Jones" and witness nine pints of champagne were consumed. The Dayton woman gave her a bill for the drinks, which witness destroyed as she did not wish to be mixed up in the affair.

Now, witness then spoke to being shown several postal orders which were in the possession of the man. She believed the Dayton woman was wearing some jewellery as witness saw something sparkling about her.

Sir Henry—You would have noticed if she was not wearing jewels, as most women wear jewels?—The reply was not audible.

When Gertrude asked "Mr. Jones" for the postal orders, did she ask for them?—Give me the postal orders, I suppose.

Did she not suppose, did she say "Give me the postal orders"?—I can't give you her verbatim answer. It was "Give me" I think.

His Lordship—When the deceased woman arrived at your house she said she was tipsy. Did she appear so to you?—She looked as if she had been drinking.

And after she had drunk the champagne in your house?—

At this stage the Attorney-General said that he had received a letter from a medical practitioner in which it was stated that Miss Lolita Leavitt was unable to attend Court today. He would call another witness, but he did not think a mere certificate sufficient. The medical officer would be called to testify to that effect.

Cheung Wo, the Wanchai carpenter, gave evidence as to accused purchasing a camphor-wood box from his shop early on the morning of the 4th August. Witness identified the prisoner as being the purchaser of that trunk.

Sir Henry—On the 25th September you undertook to identify the man?—Yes, I identified him.

You never saw him previous to that morning?—No.

Are you prepared to identify every European who bought trunks from your shop since September?—Very few come to my shop.

You have said that Europeans considerably went to your shop. And now you have few?—I answer to your question you very few.

Can you identify every European who comes to my shop?—No.

Then when you are taken to the police station you identify him?—Yes.

Yeung Cheung, a room "boy" of the Hongkong Hotel, spoke as to being present on the day when Room 184 was engaged. He saw a European, accompanied by a woman, take the room. He identified the prisoner as the man who occupied that room.

On the following morning, 4th August, did you see him?—Yes. That morning I answered a bell call from 184 and, on entering, the prisoner said: "Get two coolies to take a box down below."

In consequence of that you got two coolies—hotel coolies?—Yes.

Did you see them take the box?—I took the coolies to go to the room, but I did not see them remove the box.

Did you see the box?—Yes, when I was called to the room.

Did you go to the room?—Yes, after the prisoner went out.

Did you observe anything missing?—Yes, two towels.

The room in which you sleep is near to room 184?—Yes, on the opposite side.

There are a number of bathrooms there, are there not?—Yes.

The bed in room 184 is a double bed?—Yes.

Sir Henry—You had had no conversation with the man who took room 184 on the 3rd?—No.

And all you can really remember I take it, is that room 184 was occupied that day?—Yes.

Now to come to the 4th, all the communication you had with the occupant of 184 was answering a bell and being ordered to get some coolies to remove a box?—Yes.

I take it, that being an old Hongkong Hotel servant, as the Attorney-General said, you left at once to execute the order?—Yes.

The Attorney-General—You were brought to the goal on the 25th September?—Yes.

And you identified the prisoner amongst a number of other men?—Yes.

The examination of four other witnesses brought the Court to an adjournment for fifteen minutes.

Soon after the Court rose Adgetts was removed into an ante-room, where he was served with tiffin. He eating heartily and chatting with his jailers.

## THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

There was a bigger crowd present in the body of the court-room when the Court was re-convened after tiffin. The proceedings were then opened by the calling of Chan Cheung, a street coolie, to the stand.

Chan Cheung, being present on the Government wharf when a European called him to shift a trunk.

The Attorney-General—Where is this wharf?—The Government wharf, it was a coolie there.

The wharf referred to was afterwards learnt to be Blake Pier.

Witness proceeded to speak as to removing the Saratoga trunk, with the assistance of another coolie, to the sampan. Asked whether he could identify the European the witness replied: "How could I? I was a few paces away from him."

Herbert W. Kent, a shipping clerk, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, said he lived over the office. He remembered a man calling at the office on Sunday morning, 4th August, to ship a trunk to Hongkong.

An argument as to this witness's evidence as to the value of the witness's evidence as to the fact that he had identified the man. The Attorney-General maintained that they had up to then tracked the prisoner to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's office and he had called the witness to speak as to what took place there.

Sir Henry Berkeley contended that Mr. Kent's evidence was not material unless he could identify the prisoner.

His Lordship also held that the evidence was not material, but the Attorney-General continued to examine the witness, omitting all conversational matter that passed between him and the European, as, according to the At-

torney-General, he wished to put all the facts before the jury.

When the Crown Prosecutor produced a shipping note for the trunk and proceeded to examine the witness on that point, Sir Henry raised another objection. He contended that the witness, having failed to identify the European, could not retract any conversation held with the man, and, therefore, he could not disclose any verbal matter.

The objection was over-ruled by the Court and the shipping note for the shipment of one trunk to Hongkong, by the steamer *Saratoga*, was then read out. At the conclusion of this, Sir Henry requested the note of his objection be entered. He said, in support of his objection, that the shipping note was handed to and made out in the name of "F. Jackson." Unless the prisoner could be identified as "F. Jackson," and there was no evidence before the Court to prove that, the document could not be admitted. He did not press the objection before for reasons. The shipping note was given to "Jackson," and "Jackson" which name the prisoner was alleged to have been using, and therefore there was no connection.

His Lordship—It does not connect.

Sir Henry—If your Lordship will tell the jury so I am satisfied.

Lolita Leavitt, who had sent, or caused to be sent, to the Court a medical certificate at this morning's sessions, stating that she was suffering from fever, attended in the afternoon. On being called to the witness box, Miss Leavitt showed signs of illness. She said that she formerly resided at 18, Hollywood Road. Witness spoke of a man, clean shaven, calling at her house one night in August, accompanied by Gertrude Dayton, and drinking two bottles of wine. Asked if she could identify the prisoner as the man who called at her house that night, witness replied that she could see no resemblance.

Here the witness showed signs of collapse, but some smelling salts, given her by Sir Henry Berkeley, brought her round.

Dr. Harold Macfarlane, medical officer in charge of the public mortuary, was then called. He spoke to finding the body in the trunk, and described, in detail, the position of the corpse, &c.

The Attorney-General—On the assumption that the woman was strangled would there have been blood?—Yes, from the ears, eyes and mouth.

On the assumption that the woman had strangled herself, saying she was right-handed, would the knot have been tied on the left-hand side?—

Sir Henry—That's not a question for the doctor. And he proceeded to show with part of his gown that it could be done, remarking, "Couldn't this be done?"

The question was not repeated nor was the answer asked for.

Sir Henry—I find it impossible to strangle one's self with a handkerchief?—I have only known of two cases.

But it has occurred before?—Yes.

Where there are no external marks to show the cause of death the opinion of one medical writer, Taylor, is suicide?—Yes.

Is it not also in the opinion of medical jurists that suicides nearly always use articles nearest to hand?—Yes.

Was it not a lady's waistband that was found round the neck of this woman?—Yes.

There is nothing then in the position of the knot or the material use, inconsistent with suicide?—No.

Is the habit of indulging to excess in drink likely or not to cause suicide in women?—Not necessarily.

It tends to make them nervous?—Yes.

You have said that the body was in a high state of decomposition when you saw it?—Yes.

As the skin is generally black, and usually black, the medical writer, Taylor, is of opinion that it is not possible to identify a body after five or six days. Are you of the same opinion?—The reply was inaudible.

Was Josie Marshall present at the exhumation of the body?—Yes.

Was she ill with the smell?—Yes.

And were you present?—Yes. I am accustomed to the smell.

Will you swear that that was the trunk (pointing to the Saratoga) that the body was found in?—I think so.

Don't think you can swear to it?—No.

The Attorney-General—Assuming that it was a case of suicide some time would have to elapse before blood would issue from the mouth and nostrils?—Yes.

Would it be possible for the woman to have adjusted the belt round her neck and to have stretched out to a nearby table to get something and so stain the tablecloth?—I think so.

Would it become unconscious soon after she had fixed the belt?—

Fung Yee, the owner of sampan No. 83, said she had hired at Blake Pier. On the 4th August the prisoner appeared on Blake Pier and called "Sampan." Witness replied, "Yes, sec!" Prisoner said: "I want some sampan one hour. How much?" Witness answered, "Eighty cents." Prisoner added: "Take the prisoner and the trunk to a ship."

On the way out in the harbour the prisoner, witness said, held the trunk over the side in the water. The box floated while prisoner held it by one handle. Witness asked why he did that and prisoner replied "Shut up." Defendant then pulled the box back into the sampan.

The Attorney-General—How far was your sampan away from the shore when the prisoner attempted to put the trunk overboard?—In the middle of the harbour.

Then you proceeded to the ship?—Yes.

How much did he pay you for that?—\$1.

Was that the usual fare?—Yes. He gave me as a custom.

One generous was that, was it not?—Yes.

One speaks English, do you not?—One or two words.

So that when he told you to "shut up," you knew what he meant?—Yes.

Sir Henry—You were at the Police Court?—Yes.

How is it that you did not tell the story of the sensational affair of the prisoner putting the trunk overboard?—I was confused and did not say so then. But now I am telling the truth.

Who told you to tell the truth?—Myself.

You can identify the prisoner?—Yes.

Then your memory must be very bad when you can identify this European and could not remember to tell the magistrate of the attempt made to put the trunk overboard, when your sampan was nearly capsized?—I am a woman and have very little courage.

His Lordship—Think after we have finished the sampan people we might adjourn.

The Attorney-General—Very well, your Lordship. We have made great headway today, much more than I expected.

Fung Yee, the mother-in-law of the last witness, gave corroborative evidence as regards the removal of the trunk to the *Monteagle* in her sampan.

The Attorney-General—Can you identify the European?—I am an old woman and my eyesight is not very good.

Is there a light round the Court and see if he is here?—Asked the Crown Prosecutor.

The witness, a woman about sixty years old, gazed in the direction of the dock and, fixing her eyes on Adgetts, remarked, "That looks like him."

Sir Henry—You never gave this evidence before the magistrate?

The Attorney-General—She never gave any evidence before a magistrate.

Is it not strange that your daughter-in-law, who gave evidence before the magistrate, forgot to tell about the trunk being placed overboard?—She was afraid.

Sir Henry then attempted to test the old lady's eyesight.

Can you see me?—Not quite.

Your eyes are defective?—Yes.

And you with defective eyes say that you can identify the prisoner in the dock?—His looks very much like the man.

Didn't your daughter-in-law point him out to you?—No.

That is the only possible hypothesis under which you could identify him," concluded Sir Henry.

The Court then adjourned until ten tomorrow.

## CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CONCLUDED.

## ADGETTS'S NARRATIVE.

22nd inst. The trial of William Hall Adgetts, who is charged with the murder of Gertrude Dayton, was resumed today at the Criminal Sessions, before His Honour Mr. Justice Wise and a special jury.

Several policemen were on duty in the building. One, an Indian, stood inside the Court, at the official entrance and prohibited the entry of the ordinary visitor by that door.

Some time before the sitting of the Court the auditorium was comfortably filled, but as the case got into full swing again the building was, practically speaking, crammed.

Punctually at ten o'clock, Police-constables Moody and Mills escorted Adgetts to the dock, and remained seated at each side of him until the adjournment for luncheon. Adgetts, unlike yesterday, appeared to have become accustomed to the ordeal. Looking quite pallid, and with several days' growth of hair on his face, he stepped firmly into the dock, neither looking here nor there, and took up his position.

Throughout the day's proceedings he kept his eyes fixed steadily on the Attorney-General, with now and then a side glance at the staring crowd of spectators.

Immediately the trial opened Mr. Frank Browne, the Government Analyst, was called to the box. He spoke to receiving certain articles from Police Sergeant O'Sullivan for examination purposes. He examined the liquids and found them to be harmless. On the following day he received from the same officer a piece of ticking and a table cloth, on both he found blood.

The Attorney-General—Can you speak as to the age of the blood?—It appeared to be quite recent.

Can you form any conclusion as to the marks on the table-cloth?—No.

Finger-marks?—They might be.

Sir Henry—What do you mean when you say that the marks on the table-cloth were finger prints?—I said "might."

Oh! "might." How old did you say the blood might have been?—Two weeks or two months.

You said just now, I take it, that the blood stains may have been two months old before your examination?—Yes.

Can you say if the blood was that of a woman?—I cannot say.

J. W. Oxberry was re-called by Sir Henry Berkeley, who went about to test the witness as to his identification of the prisoner.

"Mr. Oxberry," he began, "where did you first see the prisoner after taking him to the hotel?"

Witness replied in the hotel.

But after that?—In the city of Manila.

You went down to Manila to identify the prisoner with the police?—Yes.

Where did you see him there?—In the Court house.

You identified him in the Court house because he was in charge of some policemen?—No, I did not.

Unconsciously you were led to identify him because he was sitting at the side of his lawyer?—No, I walked into the Court as an ordinary person.

Now, wasn't it because this man was under arrest, because you went down with the police to identify a man, that you picked out the prisoner because he was under arrest?—No.

The Attorney-General—You have said you saw the prisoner a year before this?—Yes.

Where was this?—In the uniform of a marine of the U.S. Navy, aboard the *Zealandia*.

J. Lyons, the quartermaster of the steamer *Zealandia*, took the stand and spoke to receiving the Saratoga trunk on board ship from the prisoner on the afternoon of August 4th.

He spoke as to the prisoner asking for the trunk to be placed in the hold and of identifying the man in goal.

Sir Henry—It was on the 25th September that you went to identify the prisoner?—No, Sir.

There you see you are wrong. It was the 25th September?—I am not sure as to dates.

You are not sure as to dates, but you can identify him?—Yes.

What you went to the goal, what was the prisoner wearing?—I can't say.

You can't say? And you can say what he was wearing when he came and saw you on board?—I didn't go to identify his clothing, I went to identify the man.

Precisely. But your identification must have been bad. What was the colour of his coat?—I don't know.

What was the colour of his pants?—I don't know.

The colour of his eyes?—I don't know.

And you could speak of, and identify this man—even to the colour of his collar—and cannot do so at the goal?—No.

Now, when you went to the goal the prisoner, being the tallest man, stood out prominently?—He was sitting down.

Wasn't he dirty?—What do you call dirty? What you call dirty and I call dirty are two different things altogether.

But he appeared dirty compared with the other men?—I don't think so.

Then what did you go to the goal for? To identify this man? You couldn't do so by his clothing. You said you did not notice the colour of his eyes. Then did you go to identify him by his nose?—Yes.

And what sort of a nose has he?—A prominent nose—same as mine (laughter), though a trifle larger.



Describe what you mean by the bed being in order?—Was there a sheet on the bed?—Yes.

Pillows?—Yes. With the cases on?—Yes. What colour was the sheet and pillows?—White.

And were they folded?—No. You are well acquainted with the town?—Yes.

Are they camphor-wood firms near the Hongkong Hotel?—Yes.

Do you know the camphor-wood shop at Wanchai?—I never went inside of it.

Do you know where Wanchai is?—Yes. Is it far or near the town? About three-quarters of a mile away.

P. P. J. Wodehouse, deputy Superintendent of the Hongkong Police, gave evidence to being present when the various witnesses identified, or failed to identify, the prisoner among a number of other men. In cross-examination he said that the prisoner at his first appearance for identification was dirty. It was not very noticeable, but witness noticed it. He did not recollect that the prisoner was not wearing a collar and necktie while the other men were wearing them. But it might have been so.

John Hanson, chief detective inspector, said that one of the other prisoners who was ranged up with accused for identification measured 6 ft. 6 in.

Sir Henry—Six feet four in.

Witness—He was an extraordinarily tall man. You are aware that Mr. Wodehouse said at the Magistrate's that the prisoner, who is 6 ft. high, was the tallest man?—Yes.

Why did you not call the Magistrate's attention to that fact?—No answer.

That was the case for the prosecution.

—ADGETTS IN THE BOX.

William Hall Adgetts, facing the judge, took the Bible and kissed it.

Sir Henry—You are charged with the murder of Gertrude Dayton. Did you kill her?—No, I did not.

Did you know the woman?—Yes.

Did you come here with her?—I did.

"Now tell your story in your own way."

Adgetts faced the jury and began, in a strong voice:—I arrived at Manilla on July 17th, having arrived there on the *Alexandria*—a United States collier. On arrival at Manilla I stopped at the Hotel France, and there I met Miss Dayton and Miss Marshall. Miss Dayton I had slightly been acquainted with; Miss Marshall I did not know. On the 18th, my arrival Miss Dayton and Miss Marshall were in their room. I was there also. A woman named Booth came to the hotel and to the room of Miss Marshall and Miss Dayton. Miss Booth asked Miss Dayton to sign some papers, relating to a house at 92, Calle Alejandro and also papers for the insurance. She said she wanted the money as the house was burned down. Proceeding, the prisoner said that Miss Dayton refused to sign the insurance papers. There was a discussion between the three women, which ended in Miss Marshall ordering Miss Booth to leave the hotel. Miss Booth refused, whereupon Miss Marshall called the manager and, pointing to Miss Booth, said: "Get that woman out of here before I hurt her." Miss Booth left without further trouble. That same afternoon he met Miss Booth on the street and she asked him to go to the hotel with her to meet her alone. He told her it was no use, and Miss Booth became angry and said: "Well, the (Dayton) got my money and I am going to get it. If I don't I'll get even with her." After a long preamble, Adgetts said, Miss Dayton got frightened, having been told by a lawyer named O'Brien to get out of town, and she decided to leave. He then spoke of his arrival in Hongkong with the woman and girl, and said that he had been in the house in possession of Miss Dayton's jewelry, which she was afraid to carry, and the Post Office orders. On the afternoon of August 3rd—the day of their arrival—he and Miss Dayton went for a rickshaw drive along the Praya East, and in a shop along that drive Miss Dayton saw some camphor-wood trunks, and signified her intention of purchasing one to take home. The prisoner again went into details after their return to the hotel, and what they did. That night while they were going "up the street," a man stopped Miss Dayton outside the hotel. Miss Dayton told the prisoner not to go too far. He moved off and heard the stranger speaking to Miss Dayton in a very excited tone. Then they went to several houses and had much wine. He scarcely remembered leaving that part of the town, or returning to the hotel. Next morning he awoke in a house in Ship Street. He left the place quickly and quietly. He did not wish to see—ad—while looking for a rickshaw to take him back to the hotel, he saw some camphor-wood trunks, and remembering Miss Dayton wanted one, he bought one for her as a peace-offering for staying out. When he returned to the hotel he found Miss Dayton's body on the bed. He was almost knocked speechless. 1,000 thoughts seemed to run through his head. Once, he tried to remember what had happened, but he could not. He had formed a biased opinion against the Hongkong police authorities and as everything seemed against him he was afraid to report the matter. He then placed the body in a trunk and covered it with two towels. He could not think who had done the foul deed—he did not know if she had done it herself—and so he decided to get rid of the body. He then referred to taking the trunk to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, offices then changing his mind, and taking it on board the *Monteagle*, but he denied emphatically having attempted to throw it into the harbour. "The rest of the story," Adgetts concluded, "is in the possession of the Court and I don't deny it."

Sir Henry—Is that all you have to say?

Adgetts—Yes.

The Court then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

#### THE JURY'S VERDICT.

ADGETTS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

23rd inst.

William Hall Adgetts, the alleged slayer of the Dayton woman, having told his story of what he knew of Gertrude Dayton's death to Mr. Justice Wise and the jury, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday afternoon, mounted the stand this morning to submit to the cross-examination of the Attorney-General.

There was a look of worry stamped on his pale face when he answered his name and rose to go to the witness-box. Those who saw Adgetts when he landed in this Colony a tall, well-built muscular fellow—now him to-day wearing a jailer's uniform.

There was the greatest reluctance to get seats at the trial to-day that the Court officials had to contend with since the case opened in the Supreme Court. The Court-room was taxed before the hour set for the hearing.

The Attorney-General, Mr. W. Rees Davies, who was instructed by Mr. G. E. Morris, of the Crown Solicitor's office, was in charge of the case for the Crown, while Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Reginald Harding, was in command of the defence.

At six minutes after ten his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise took his seat and Adgetts was called to the box. Immediately the Attorney-General opened fire.

I understand you to admit all the evidence of the prosecution, except the murder and putting the box overboard?—Some things I don't admit.

What is that?—That I was seen in the hotel. You admit staying at the hotel?—I did, Sir.

You admit going to the house of Miss Leavitt?—I recollect going to Miss Hemstead. You admit taking the trunk to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and removing it as I told you. You admit taking it aboard the *Monteagle*?—Yes.

You admit pawing the diamonds?—Yes. You admit leaving the Colony?—Yes.

You admit all these things although your learned Counsel tried to prove you were not the man?—I do.

What was your business?—I was returning home to the States.

What do you do for a living?—Tinsmith or plumber.

What were you doing in Manila, in the society of this woman?—I was on my way home. How long were you in Manila?—Fourteen days.

How long have you known Miss Dayton?—About a year ago at the house at Calle Alejandro.

So that I may take it you only met her once before meeting her this time?—Yes, Sir.

And your acquaintance with her was quite casual?—Yes.

You were there with the three women when the discussion was on?—Yes.

And you were acting as a sort of intermediary?—No, Sir.

You said you met Miss Booth outside riding and she asked you to get Miss Dayton to see her alone?—Yes.

You should see single you out to get Miss Dayton to meet her alone?—Because we were seen together outside and at the theatre.

You were living with Miss Dayton?—No, Sir.

You were living in the same hotel?—Yes. You say this man O'Brien was a lawyer in Manila?—Yes.

And he as her lawyer, after arranging some monetary transactions for her, advised her to leave the Colony?—Yes.

You were living a chaste life in Manila?—Yes, Sir.

And how did you come to Hongkong, being only a casual acquaintance with her?—Because I was coming to Hongkong.

And she asked you to come with her to Hongkong?—I was on my way to the States. I was leaving on the *Minnesota*. When they heard I was leaving Miss Dayton induced me to stay and accompany her to Hongkong.

You were a willing victim?—Yes.

Do you attach any importance to the Chinese man conversing with Miss Dayton on board ship?—Not necessarily. I was giving the facts of what occurred.

What is there—what importance do you attach to that fact?—I don't attach any importance to it.

All her jewellery you say was entrusted to you?—Yes.

And she remained on deck watching for the police?—I remained on deck.

And what were you coming to Hongkong for?—To catch the steamer for home.

Who paid the passage?—I did.

Was that not a generous offer?—No.

Did it strike you as remarkable when Miss Dayton met a Chinese boy in Hongkong?—No.

You told us about Miss Dayton meeting a Chinese "boy" in Manila and seeing one in Hongkong recognised here. What was the reason for your telling this to the Court seeing you attached so much importance to it?—She appeared excited.

Why did she appear excited?—I am no mind reader.

The whole thing is a part of your narrative, an important part, is it not?—Yes.

Having regard to the fact that the woman was murdered, her seeing those "boys" pointed to something strange—something on the warpath?—Yes.

You had two bottles of brandy and two bottles of whisky in the hotel?—Yes.

Where did you buy the brandy?—In Chefoo. I put it to you that brandy was not found?—I don't know what was found.

Do you know Mr. and Mrs. Feist?—I don't. Have you seen them since?—No.

So that was another part of your narrative?—Yes.

I was telling all the facts of what occurred during the trip to Hongkong.

Who was the man who met Miss Dayton and spoke to her in an excited tone?—What was he like?—He appeared to be a Jew. I could not see him clearly.

Did you hear the conversation?—No.

The man was talking to her excitedly?—Yes.

And you did not hear?—No.

And you walked away so as not to hear the conversation between your lover and another man?—My wife. She was not my lover.

Then we will call her your companion?—Yes.

And all you know of this man is that he had a Jewish face?—Yes.

Would you know him again if you saw him?—No, Sir.

And you think Miss Dayton was murdered because she robbed Miss Booth?—I don't know.

Can you offer any opinion?—I can't.

Now, come; who do you think killed her?—I don't know.

But who do you think?—I think it was done through Miss Booth.

You need have no compunction of saying what you think of somebody else?—I don't know. All I say is that my thoughts went to Miss Booth.

How long did you stay at Miss Hemstead's?—About three or four hours.

And you had all her jewellery in your possession?—Yes.

Were you not afraid of being in possession of them?—No.

Miss Dayton went to these gay houses to see her old friends and she allowed you to carry all her jewellery?—Yes.

What was she wearing at the time?—A few rings and a couple of pins, which were mine.

And she allowed you to carry her jewellery in your trousers pocket while she wore a few?—She couldn't wear them all.

When did you leave those gay houses?—I don't know.

And you suggest that you were so drunk that you did not know when you left the house?—Yes.

You said you left Ship Street at seven o'clock?—No.

You were seen, Sir, at the hotel at six o'clock that morning?—No, Sir.

What time did you say you bought that box—the peace-offering?—About seven o'clock. My watch had stopped.

I put it to you you were in the Hongkong Hotel at six o'clock that morning before you bought the trunk?—I was not.

You swear to that?—Solemnly.

You said that you left the house in Ship Street quickly and quietly so as not to be seen. Why did you not want to be seen?—Because I didn't want to be seen coming out of a house like that, when I was staying at one of the leading hotels in town.

You then said you bought her a trunk as a peace-offering?—Yes.

Why should you have purchased such a trunk to offer her as a peace-offering when you say you were not intimate with her?—She said she wanted it to put in curios.

Why did you buy that ugly box when you were not intimate with her? You were afraid of her rebuffs?—I was not. I was my own master.

I put it to you that you purchased this trunk first with the idea of putting her body into this box?—No, Sir.

A box like that would float; while the one you had would not?—That I don't know. Perhaps.

And easy to put overboard?—I never tried to put one overboard.

When you found Miss Dayton's body you were surprised?—Yes.

Was she dead?—She appeared so.

Why did you not report the matter if you doubted the woman was not dead?—She was dead.

Was the bed made?—Yes.

And the mattress turned?—I don't know.

Assuming that the mattress was turned it must have been turned by somebody?—On that assumption, yes.

Was the band round her neck?—Yes.

What sort of a band?—The band was on exhibition here.

Did you notice if she was wearing any rings then?—I was not thinking of rings.

You picked the body up with your own hands?—Yes.

And you did not see if she had any rings?—No.

Now, Sir, why did you report the matter when you found her?—All was against me.

You were slept in Ship Street the night before. Could you not have got the woman with whom you slept to come and speak for you?—No. I did not remember the number of the house.

You took a rickshaw to return to the hotel. Couldn't you have got the rickshaw cooler?—I couldn't identify him.

You returned to the hotel with Miss Dayton after leaving Miss Hemstead's house?—I can't remember.

One of the thousand thoughts that ran through your mind was whether you returned to the hotel with the woman that night?—Yes.

And why did you not notify the police?—Because I did not want the affair to get home to my people.

You said you had formed a biased opinion against the Hongkong police. Many other people have formed such an opinion?—I had a reason.

And what was the uppermost thought in your mind. Who did you think killed her?—I couldn't say.

Did you think she killed herself?—Yes.

And you sat down thinking over it?—I was standing near the bed.

Then you jammed the body into the trunk?—I placed it in.

Did you go to sleep on the couch before you did that?—No.

I suppose you knew at the time that your conduct, if found out, was against your life?—My conduct? No, Sir.

And the story you told is simply to save your fame?—Yes, Sir.

The *Monteagle* was lying off Wanchai?—I don't know the place.

I put it to you that you did not see the *Monteagle* in the bay. She could not be seen?—I did see her.

You did sleep in the hotel the following night?—No.

You were afraid that the person who killed the woman might wreak his vengeance on you. Why did you think so?—Because I was in her company.

Instead of returning to the hotel you slept at the Y.M.C.A.?—Yes.

It does not matter where you slept. But have you evidence to show that you were there?—No.

You went away because you were guilty of a foul murder?—No, Sir; No, Sir.

Your behaviour at Chefoo was not that of an innocent man?—I did not want to be connected with the affair.

I put it to you, Sir, that your whole story is a subterfuge?—No, Sir.

You have displayed some ingenuity in the matter?—No, Sir. I have told the truth and I am cross-examined and if there are any lies it would come out.

Your wife was at Chefoo when you were there?—No, Sir. She left the night before I arrived.

She heard you were coming?—I don't know. Did you communicate with her?—No, Sir.

Did you pawn a ring at Shanghai?—No, Sir. Did you go to Ullmann and Co.?—No, Sir.

You arrived at Shanghai on 11th August?—I can't remember.

And you placed a diamond ring with Ullmann and Co. of Nanking Road, at Shanghai, for \$180?—No, Sir.

Do you know Ullmann and Co.?—No, Sir.

Where is Ullmann and Co.?—I don't know.

The Shanghai police say that you pledged a ring with Ullmann and Co., which firm have had to answer a criminal charge brought by you. Do you deny all that?—Yes.

Did Miss Dayton have any conversation with a man that night?—No.

That concluded the cross-examination.

#### SIR HENRY'S ADDRESS.

Sir Henry Berkeley, not wishing to re-examine the prisoner, opened his address to the jury. He spoke for exactly five minutes, and that should the jury have any doubt on that issue the benefit of the doubt was for the prisoner.

His Lordship then charged the jury. He reviewed the evidence most clearly and briefly, minutes, and asked them to consider their verdict.

the prisoner was his flight, which was a mere incident and may be of no weight. A man might have been innocent, and have fled not to stand a charge. The prisoner fled, but he subsequently volunteered to take his trial in Hongkong if he was duly defended. "I saw" went on Sir Henry, "and it cannot be contradicted, that there is no law under which the prisoner could be forcibly removed, from Chefoo to Manila. One credit on his part was that he ultimately became willing to take his trial. In every prosecution—especially in the case of murder—the duty of the prosecution was to prove the guilt of the prisoner. It was their bounden duty to prove these essentials, and it became the duty of the prisoner's Counsel to see the strictest proof given of those facts. It was monstrous to suggest that the prisoner was prejudiced in any defence put forward. If it had pleased him not to make any statement on the identification of Gertrude Dayton, could not have been established. She could not be identified by her fingers and teeth. The Attorney-General strangely overlooked his cross-examination of the doctor, during the earlier part of the case, relative to the presumption of suicides and suicidal strangulation. He put it to the jury that there was no evidence before them in which they would be justified in finding the prisoner guilty of the murder of Gertrude Dayton. There was no other evidence before them, to justify them coming to any other conclusion than that the woman committed suicide. He would show that that was the only logical conclusion that could be arrived at. The woman was found dead in a box with a waist band round her neck. In all criminal cases, while it is not essential for the prosecution to prove the motive it was well to do so. But in all crimes, especially one of murder, where the prisoner could show lack of motive it was an important fact to the jury. In this case no evidence had been so far advanced to show a motive. The motive of the Crown was that the woman had been murdered for her money and jewels. Sir Henry maintained that the Crown was arguing in a circle. The Crown said the prisoner murdered Gertrude Dayton, and which they must go by, was that he had possession of the woman's jewels and money for safe keeping. They could not get away from that fact. He had the money with her consent, and if the jury refused to accept that then the evidence was not true. That fact corroborated the prisoner's statement when he said that Gertrude Dayton's money and jewellery were entrusted to him. A man spoke the truth in part but he was not to be believed in the other part. Further, the prisoner gave reasons why the deceased woman entrusted him with her jewellery. She had fled from Manila with a large sum of money which she had misappropriated. That was the reason, and that was supported by a Crown witness, Josie Marshall, who also said she had not. Then where was the motive? The motive suggested was that the prisoner was a Jew, and that he was a Jew of a low grade of mental excitement, and in a state of brain excitement from drink when in Hongkong. The Crown admitted she was "tipsy," and they can't deny it. A woman, who drank "twelve bottles of that kind of champagne" that one gets at those places would be in a state of mental excitement. The Attorney-General, Sir Henry, said, "Justice here is only on a verdict that could be brought in in such a case—guilty or not guilty. In the Scotch Court there was the verdict of "Not proven." In an English Court the verdict of "Not proven" is not guilty. In this case the charge had not been proved and they must bring in a verdict of "Not proven." They would violate their oath if they found him guilty.

Sir Henry then proceeded to review the evidence, and proceeded to state that when Gertrude Dayton left Manila she was in a great state of mental excitement, and in a state of brain excitement from drink when in Hongkong. The Crown admitted she was "tipsy," and they can't deny it. A woman, who drank "twelve bottles of that kind of champagne" that one gets at those places would be in a state of mental excitement. The Attorney-General, Sir Henry, said, "Justice here is only on a verdict that could be brought in in such a case—guilty or not guilty. In the Scotch Court there was the verdict of "Not proven." In an English Court the verdict of "Not proven" is not guilty. In this case the charge had not been proved and they must bring in a verdict of "Not proven." They would violate their oath if they found him guilty.

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## FORGING A CHEQUE

OFFICE "BOY" SENTENCED TO LONG TERM.

Cheng Hing, an office "boy," formerly in the employ of Messrs. Cooper and Company, 34 Wyndham Street, was charged at the Criminal Sessions which were continued last Thursday at the Supreme Court, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, acting Chief Justice, that he did on the 6th ultimo forge a cheque for \$1,167 in the name of F. J. Kangas, his employer, made out on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and on the 10th September attempted to cash it.

The accused pleaded guilty to both indictments.

From particulars to hand it would appear that on the latter date the accused called at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and presented a cheque for \$1,167, payable to one "F. J. Kangas," to a staff named Chan Kam Foon. The cheque was then handed to Mr. Weston, who suspected it to be a forgery. He summoned Mr. Kangas, who, on arrival at the bank, declared the cheque was a forgery, and on examining his cheque-book discovered one of the forms missing. Accused was then arrested. On being searched by the police several sheets of tracing paper were found on him.

His Lordship—Is anything known to the police about this man?

Sergeant Fenton—No.

His Lordship—He held a position of trust?

The Attorney-General—Yes, your Lordship.

His Lordship, addressing the accused, said that he had taken advantage of his position of trust. He was known to read and write English, and he will not be able to avoid that talent for some time. The prisoner was then sentenced to six years' imprisonment with hard labour.

## THE NEW TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR THE CHINESE PRESS.

The Board of Civil Administration in Peking has drafted a series of provisional press rules which may well be called the decalogue of the Chinese journalist. A newspaper press in China is comparatively a new thing, though in the Peking Gazette we have the oldest newspaper in the world at the present moment.

Had China been left to herself there would have been no such thing as a daily paper from Peking to Yunnan even now. It is the advent of the foreigner which has caused the introduction of journalism. At first the reactionary element in China hated the sight of those little sheets which emanated from the safe retreat of a foreign settlement, and actually or nominally the property of a foreign owner, came with their fearless criticism of all and sundry. But now-a-days there are none of the progressive element at any rate which are not eager for the progress of development. They see in it a means of national education more promising than anything else which could be put before them.

But it was to be expected that in the early efforts of unpractised men there should be much that was crude, much that might have been better, and a great deal that was to be deplored. Liberty became licence, and freedom of speech was abused. It was necessary, therefore, that there should be in China as in other lands a set of rules under which the press should be free to exercise its functions, but under which licence could be curbed and wrong of all kinds visited with condign punishment.

Such are the rules now before us. As we have said, there are ten of them. But of the ten there are but two or three which need discussion. It will be agreed by everybody that there should be some sort of licence issued before a paper is permitted to publish its name. China is not England or America, and must expect to spring full-blown into a freedom which have won by long ages of political evolution. So also everybody will agree that each issue should be authenticated with the name of the publisher, editor, and printer. Regulations such as these are common in most lands. It is when we come to Article III that what may be contentious matter is found.

Even here it all depends on the manner in which the rules are read. For example, the first of the three prohibited matters which insults the Imperial family. Now here is a regulation respecting which the first question will be, What constitutes insult? The door is open here for very wide differences in definition. A year or two ago, (perhaps four or five) *Punch* astonished the English world by what our better nature told us instinctively was an error in taste, one of the few of which *Punch* has been guilty. Its cartoon represented the French emperor in the guise of a monkey. Now such a picture in Germany would have passed without notice, for there the liberty allowed to the cartoonist permits far broader things than that. But this is an instance of the difficulty in deciding what is and what is not insulting. Again, matters which affect the national dignity are taboo. So with those which disturb the public peace. In both these cases the regulation may be a curse or it may be a blessing. A curse if it forbids the free expression of opinion good for nation to discuss, a blessing if it restrains licence and prevents yellow journalism, unfortunately one of the curses of western lands. China has the benefit of the experience of the rest of the world. If she is wise enough to examine carefully into the condition of the press in Western lands and to govern herself accordingly she will do well. She will then follow the *Times* rather than the *Daily Mail*, and in preference to sensation will choose truth and reason.

The prohibition of indecent matter is needed in China. In this respect China's practice is a long way behind her preaching. She knows what is right but does not practise it either in her daily conversation or her daily press. That there should be no "giving away" of military or naval secrets is but an echo of the practice of the civilized world, and that all criticism of cases *ad judice* should be forbidden and forbidden as they are now much more the experience of the west. Now offenders against the regulations should be punished is entirely a matter for China to decide. She ought to know what will be effective in securing attention to her own laws, but the penalties now mentioned seem to us to err rather on the lenient than on the severe side.

On the whole, and if they are wisely administered, we think China is to be congratulated on the regulations laid down for her press. The secret of success will be the pervasion of the greatest possible freedom combined with an understanding between the authorities and the press that nothing should be said or done for the purpose of stirring up unnecessary trouble. Criticism there must be if the press is to do good, and criticism should in no case be put down if based on truth. With this freedom there should be a law of libel to keep it within due bounds. The standard which China should aim at is the British rather than any other, seeing that in that is perhaps a better combination of reticence and progressiveness than is to be found elsewhere. The *Times*, for example, has for generations been the admiration of the world. But it will be long before China will develop a *Times*.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

## COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

HONGKONG HOTEL RANS THE "LILY."

Mr. A. E. Davey, first boarding officer attached to the Harbour Department, told Commander Bail R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour-master, in the Marine Court, this morning, of a collision which took place in the harbour on Monday last between his steam launch, the *Lily*, and that belonging to the Hongkong Hotel Company.

As the result of the collision the coxswain, Ko Fuk, of the *Hongkong Hotel*, appeared before the Harbour-master to answer charges of making fast to the Pacific Mail steamer *Korea* while that vessel was under way in the harbour, and with disregard of the rules of the road. To both of these charges Ko Fuk pleaded guilty and asked to be forgiven.

At about eight o'clock on the morning in question, Mr. Davey said, he boarded the *Korea*. As he was about to leave his starboard side the *Hongkong Hotel*, going apparently at half speed, came up from astern and collided with the *Lily*, hitting her on her starboard quarter. The force of the impact although strong did not do any serious damage. The coxswain of the *Hongkong Hotel*, he concluded, did not take any steps to avoid the collision.

Mr. J. W. Oxberry, the master of the *Hongkong Hotel*, was on board the Company's launch when the collision occurred. He explained that when the collision appeared imminent the *Hongkong Hotel* was put hard astern. Referring to the charge of making fast to the *Korea* while under way he denied that that was so. The *Korea* had made fast to her buoy—in fact when he boarded the vessel the chief officer was on deck, which, Mr. Oxberry stated, went to show that the mail steamer was at anchor.

The Harbour-master said that the chief officer being on deck showed nothing, as he did not know the rules on board those vessels. It did not matter whether the *Korea* was made fast or not. The fact remained that the *Hongkong Hotel* was not properly handled, which resulted in the collision. He fined the accused \$10.

## THE INCREASED COST OF LIVING IN JAPAN.

PRICES OF RICE AND OTHER COMMODITIES COMPARED.

The present high price of rice is naturally attracting a great deal of public attention. In comparing the current cost of rice with that of other commodities, the *Osaka Mainichi* observes that the prices of all the necessities of life have continued to advance steadily of late years, particularly since the Russo-Japanese war. Taking the standard of 100 five of some years ago, returns made by the Bank of Japan on the average rate of prices of commodities show that the average stood at 101.88 in January, 1904, but rose to 111.21 in January of the following year, to 119.18 in January of last year, and to 125.75 in January this year. Last month the average of prices rose to 132.54 (when the price of rice was forced up to the highest point ever reached), showing an advance of about 30 per cent. as compared with the rates in September of the preceding two years, and of 21 per cent. on the figures in September of 1902. As for rice, the rate, which stood at 107 in January of 1904, declined to 106 in January of the following year, and rose again to 119 in the same month of last year, and to 131 this year. The market of rice usually rises in September, when the stock of old grain becomes smaller and the new rice is shortly expected on the market.

The following figures show the fluctuation in the price of rice and barley in each month during the past few years:

|            | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|
| Jan. Rice  | 107  | 106  | 119  | 131  |
| Barley     | 182  | 183  | 139  | 137  |
| Feb. Rice  | 113  | 104  | 119  | 134  |
| Barley     | 209  | 190  | 106  | 137  |
| Mar. Rice  | 111  | 103  | 130  | 134  |
| Barley     | 205  | 194  | 105  | 133  |
| April Rice | 109  | 101  | 129  | 132  |
| Barley     | 194  | 104  | 99   | 127  |
| May Rice   | 111  | 103  | 122  | 137  |
| Barley     | 189  | 195  | 100  | 125  |
| June Rice  | 111  | 101  | 126  | 139  |
| Barley     | 144  | 166  | 95   | 117  |
| July Rice  | 116  | 103  | 124  | 144  |
| Barley     | 150  | 194  | 97   | 121  |
| Aug. Rice  | 105  | 109  | 123  | 140  |
| Barley     | 81   | 90   | 95   | 125  |
| Sept. Rice | 119  | 115  | 128  | 150  |
| Barley     | 161  | 141  | 99   | 143  |
| Oct. Rice  | 111  | 119  | 131  | —    |
| Barley     | 153  | 135  | 115  | —    |
| Nov. Rice  | 111  | 114  | 132  | —    |
| Barley     | 176  | 135  | 113  | —    |
| Dec. Rice  | 112  | 118  | 129  | —    |
| Barley     | 178  | 115  | 115  | —    |

Our contemporary, in giving these figures, notes that barley, which rose to 105 in March of 1904, on account of the war, suddenly dropped upon the conclusion of hostilities, and went down to 90 in August, 1905. It revived a little last year, rising to about 100. This year it began to advance as the price of rice has advanced, and it had reached 143 in September. The rice and barley markets fluctuate irrespective of the market of other commodities, the reason being that the grains are harvested once a year, and so the supply is limited. Hence the fluctuation in the demand for the grain, the quantities which are always ruled by the results of the harvest.

Owing to marked business activity in 1896 consequent upon the Japanese successes in the Japan-China war and also to the attempt to create a "corner" in rice, quotations at the Dojima Rice Exchange (Osaka) rose to ¥1.60 or ¥1.70 on July 21st that year; but the "corner" collapsed on account of the exceptionally good harvest, and quotations declined to ¥0.30 or ¥0.40 on August 20th. In August, 1907, the cry was raised that there was a short supply and the rate was forced up to ¥1.50; but on the new grain appearing on the market prices fell again to about ¥1.00.

The *Mainichi* points out that such heavy fluctuations are due in some degree to the action of speculators who suddenly release their rice; but the principal cause is large supplies suddenly sent to the markets by the farmers. Farmers, when anticipating a rise in the market, are inclined to part with their stocks, but certain quantities of rice cannot be long stored, while speculators are sometimes prevented from holding large stocks and are compelled to release their holdings, the market thus becoming glutted. Our Osaka contemporary concludes that in the circumstances it is a mistake to believe that the rice market will be maintained higher than last year because all other commodities are higher in price. Farmers are gaining fresh knowledge of the principles of economy; they are now much more prudent in sending their rice to the market, and so the equilibrium is likely to be more speedily maintained in the future than in the past.

This appears somewhat inadequate ground on which to anticipate a decline in prices.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## FOREIGN TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.

ANOTHER IMPUDENT FRAUD.

A correspondent of the *Japan Gazette* sends the following two lines labelled "Pusa Orange Marmalade," both purporting to have been furnished by the well-known English firm of Gosses & Blackwell. The two lines are identical in size, and the labels they both bear are, except in minute technical differences of type, absolutely identical. The obvious difference begins in the fact that the genuine tin is painted blue, while the bogus tin is covered with a blue paper of a shade closely resembling that of the paint distinguishing the genuine. The difference continues in the fact that, owing to limitations in paper-colouring, the "blue" is not carried up to the top edge nor down to the lower edge of the bogus tins, which thus displays tell-tale yellow-brown edging. The label itself is also forged upon an orange instead of the legitimate lemon-coloured paper, though experts will note that the tins bear the proper stamps on their bottoms, indicating that they are old genuine tins revamped.

These bogus goods are sold openly in Japan and doubtless impose upon the innocent buyers everywhere. He is, of course, undecieved upon sampling the contents. Nevertheless, while the fraud is indirectly a compliment to the original manufacturer, the legitimate goods are put at a disadvantage, and their products to closely scrutinise alleged packets of same on sale in Japan.

THE NEW CUSTOMS LAOTAI.

The Acting correspondent of *N. C. D. News* writes on 9th inst.—A reliable Chinese official informs me that the appointment of Mr. M. T. Liang as Taotai of Shanghai is only temporary, for there is some higher office in store for him.

Mr. Liang is one of those American educated students who are holding important positions in China at the present time. The others are Governor Tang Shao-yi of Fongtien; H. E. Liang Tun-yen, acting Junior Vice-President of the Waiwup, and Minister-designate to Washington; Tsai Shao-chi, new Customs Taotai of Tientsin; Wu Ting-fang, reported to be appointed first Chinese Permanent Representative to the International Arbitration Council at The Hague; and another Taotai Ku Hung-ming, Yü Fu and Chu Pao-kuei.

The transfer of Mr. T. Liang to the Customs Taotai of your port was caused by the influence of his former superior, H. E. Yuan Shih-kai. Taotai M. T. Liang will leave Tientsin for your port as soon as his successor Taotai Tsai Shao-chi arrives there from New-chang, before the end of this month or early in November. In view of what he has done in Tientsin during the last two years, Taotai Liang should undoubtedly be capable of maintaining existing friendly relations between the Chinese authorities and the foreign community of Shanghai.

## THE PROPOSED MATCH "COMBINE."

REASONS FOR THE DELAY.

We learn from the *Osaka Shimpō* that the expert sent out by the English syndicate which has undertaken the match combination in Japan returned to Yokohama from China on the 2nd instant. It will be remembered that, as stated in our columns at the time, the expert, on arriving from England, found matters for the proposed match combine in such an unsatisfactory state that he decided, first of all, to take a trip to the Diet, and then to Kumpu, a member of the Diet, who has been acting in the interests of the English syndicate in the project, is in Osaka at the present time. He has been strongly urging the Japanese projectors of the combination to exert themselves in order to hasten forward the scheme. This gentleman has reminded the Osaka match manufacturers that should the project—as it seems in danger of doing—fall through, the future development of Japanese industry requiring "capital" will be much hampered, while the confidence of foreigners in Japanese business men in general would be lost.

The Osaka Journal attributes the hitch which has been experienced in the project to a disagreement of opinion among the leading manufacturers concerning the assessment of the value of their factories. There are over 50 match manufacturers in Osaka and Kobe. Of these, the most prominent are Mr. Inoue Tetsuro, of Osaka, Mr. Takigawa, and the Kyushu, of Kobe, and these leading manufacturers are hesitating to declare the value of their factories, each waiting for the other to report the assessment. This is said to be the principal cause of the hitch. Speaking of the producing power of each factory, continues the Osaka Journal, there three, leading manufacturers contribute nearly one half of the total output of matches in Osaka and Kobe. When the value of their factories is assessed, the remaining manufacturers will naturally be inclined to fix their value as a basis, and the preparations will thus be much expedited towards the success of the combination. In view of the advice of Mr. Matsumoto, and the return of the English expert, the leading manufacturers are understood to have agreed to make a concession in the valuation of the factories. When they come to an agreement on this matter, they will invite the English expert and Mr. Runge, of Yokohama, to journey to Osaka, and hold a meeting of promoters. The success or failure of the combination will be definitely decided as the result of the proposed meeting, which will take place in about a week's time.—*Japan Chronicle*.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

The *Japan Chronicle* says—The preparations on the part of the Japanese manufacturers in connection with the proposed match combination, which have called forth considerable adverse comments, on account of the extraordinary delay in arranging the preliminaries, appear to have at last made some progress. We now learn that the valuation of seven or eight of the leading factories in Osaka and Kobe has been practically decided upon, and the Japan Match-Silk Company—lately formed in Osaka—has also agreed to join the combination. It has now been arranged that seven or eight leading manufacturers just mentioned should first make a company preparatory to the actual combination, and upon the arrival from England of Dr. Rutherford Harris, who is due in Japan about the end of this month, the prospectus will be published. The value of the factories of about 50 manufacturers who are to join the combination will then be investigated.

## TRANSIT-PASSES.

DECREASE IN REVENUE EXPLAINED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 10th October.

A company in Wuchow sent some cigarettes from there to Canton and thence to Sunching and other places for sale under transit-passes. When the pass was inspected in Canton it was found that only a chop was put on by the Likin-barrier at Do-shing signifying that it had been examined there, but without inserting anything about the quality and quantity of the goods. So whether the goods carried down corresponded with the description on the transit-pass could not be ascertained. The Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs of Canton communicated with H. E. Viceroy Chang stating that the reason why the revenue collected from transit-passes has decreased in recent years was because the examination of these passes was conducted with carelessness. He requested the Viceroy to instruct all Likin officers to make a careful examination in future, and the date, the quality, and weight of the goods when they passed any barrier should be inserted before putting on the chop there.

H. E. the Viceroy has complied with the request and instructions have been sent to all barriers to that effect.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

TREASURY INSPECTION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th October.

H. E. Viceroy Chang has issued a notification announcing the fact that he will make an inspection of all the accounts of the Imperial Maritime Customs of the different yamens on the 15th day of the 9th moon.

DEFAUDING THE REVENUE.

The Canton Likin Authorities have discovered that certain Chinese firms have frequently exported cargo from their port through a foreign firm, in order to defraud the Likin Bureau of its dues. The case has been reported to the Prefect of Kwangchow, who will give orders to the Nankai Magistrate to arrest the defaulters, who will be tried and if found guilty of such practice will be severely punished.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

A circular has been issued by the committee of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company convening a meeting for to-day for the purpose of discussing the following suggestions: (1) That a letter be drafted to request the shareholders to be requested to request them to select a representative on the committee of the board of directors of the company. (2) That the Shanghai representative, Mr. Yip Yui-shan, who has been elected as a member of the committee should be requested to proceed to Canton at an early date to assume duty. (3) That the newly-elected auditor of the company, Mr. Yip Wai-pak, be asked to attend at once. (4) That the shareholders abroad should be requested to affix their names, addresses, and the numbers of shares they hold when despatching telegrams to the company on affairs in connection with the company.

Taotai Kwong, engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, has considered it best to install a telegraphic line instead of a telephone line along the route of the Yuet Nan Railway, in order to avoid mistakes and inconvenience. A number of telegraph operators will be appointed temporarily for service under the Company from the staff of the Canton branch of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration.

AGAINST PROCESSIONS.

Seeing that on some occasions processions are still being held in most of the streets of the city, which are often likely to be the cause of great and other dangers, the Police Authorities have now issued a proclamation prohibiting different streets from holding such processions, etc., again in the future. It is pointed out that offenders will be severely punished in order that this nuisance may be for ever abated.

POLICE FORCE.

Yesterday, H. E. the Viceroy deputed experienced magistrate Fu Him to proceed to the district of Tungkuo to make arrangements to organise a police force there.

ARMS FOR YUMCHOW.

The Kuan Wu Chu has instructed the different Likin Stations to pass a quantity of arms and ammunition ordered by Taotai Kwok Jap-chang, commander of troops in the prefecture of Yumchow, for the use of his troops. The order has been executed through Messrs. Archibald Kennedy & Co., Ltd. consists of an indent for 100 Mauser rifles, smokeless powder, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The amount of likin collected at Kowloon and Lappa for the second month of the 18th moon, is as follows:—Kowloon: Taels 8,000, and Taels 1,300 other dues; Lappa: Taels 5,800, and Taels 1,200 other dues.

10th October.

Taotai Liang Lan-fun, the wuyuan of foreign affairs at Pakhoi, is an energetic official and is deserving of promotion. During the recent rising in the prefecture of Yumchow, near Pakhoi, he, together with the Commissioner of the Pakhoi Customs, did a great deal in rendering every assistance to protect the foreign residents there. Now the Canton High Authorities propose to appoint him a wuyuan to the Canton Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Up to the present, a suitable man has not yet been selected to assume the financial control of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Mr. Lo Po-shue, who was elected president in addition to refusing to take up the presidency of the company, has also refused to take up the responsibility of its finances, a position to which he was also elected. The board of directors of the company, owing to this fact, and that no other suitable appointment can be fixed upon, has again despatched another message to Mr. Lo Po-shue, requesting him to take up his nomination.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has wired to the Kiangsi Railway Company expressing their condolence with the company on the death of the president of that company, Mr. Li, who was killed in the steamer collision on the Po Yang Lake. A reply has been received from the Kiangsi Company thanking the Canton Company for their sympathy.

A SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

On the evening of the 17th instant, a policeman attached to the Honan Police Force was found smoking opium by a member of an anti-opium society, who at once reported the fact to the authorities, and the offender was taken to the Police Station where he received 200 strokes of the bamboo with the light delay. The defaulter will be sent to the Police Department to be further tried and punished.

PIRACY.

On the 15th instant, a launch going from this port to the prefecture of Wuchow was pirated by a gang of robbers at 8 p.m. when

bearing a place called Tso Tung Tap. The launch was held up, and a large quantity of booty was carried away by the pirates, who made off without being offered any resistance by the soldiers of the guard boat, which was stationed at the time only a short distance from the scene of the outrage.

RECRUITING.

By order of the High Authorities, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief Chua Ping-chik has sent Captain Wu with orders to enlist three more regiments of recruits from the districts along the North River.

HOUSES COLLAPSE.

On the 17th instant, two houses in Pan Seung Street, inside the city, suddenly collapsed whilst the inmates were having their evening meal; fortunately no lives were lost in the accident.

SIR CHENTUNG.

A Peking telegram states that Sir Chentung Liang Cheng will probably be detained in the capital for service, and he may be unable to take up the appointment of president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company.

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

An Imperial Decree of the 17th instant, has been issued to the effect that risings, outrages, rebellions, etc., are constantly occurring in the different provinces throughout the Empire, and these occurrences are chiefly due to the neglect of the Viceroy and Governor, who have to give strict orders to their subordinates to take the necessary steps to check these risings, and besides many of their subordinates are useless officials. The Imperial Decree is issued to warn the Viceroy and Governors of the different provinces that, after six months from the date of assuming office of office, the Viceroy and Governors concerned will be responsible for the occurrence of any outrage, or rebellion that may take place within their jurisdiction.

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY.

Expectant magistrate Ho Yik-wan, the director of the Likin Station for the levying of dues on ships from the Yangtze District, the manufacture of cement has been reported to H. E. the Viceroy that a station has been established at Shek Wai Tong, for the collection of these dues.

21st October.

UNREST IN THE SOUTH.

H. E. Viceroy Chang, seeing that the rising in the prefectures of Yumchow, has not yet been totally suppressed, has again despatched instructions by telegraph to the officials at Yumchow to lose no time in looking for and capturing the leaders of the rebellion, and to slightly punish and warn the followers of the ringleaders, and to be careful that the innocent and others not concerned are not unjustly punished or implicated.

By order of H. E. Chang, the assistant magistrate Liang Kwok-wah, of the city of Fong Shing, arrived here yesterday to report fully on the circumstances which led to the recent rising in which the district magistrate and his family were foully done to death by the rebels. H. E. Chang has not yet a clear knowledge whether the rising in Yumchow was initiated by the disbanded soldiery or by the rebels. No doubt, the assistant magistrate will give full details of all the particulars to the Viceroy and who in turn will report the same to the Central Government.

The Brigadier-General of Pakhoi, Li Chun, has been informed that a Wong Sui-chuen is ascertained to be the leader of the recent rising in Yumchow and that the bandits have again threatened the people that they will one day attack the city of Yumchow. Brigadier-General Li has instructed Taotai Kwok Jap-chang, commander of troops, to pursue the insurgents with the seventeenth and twentieth regiments. It is also reported that some of the malcontents have fled over or are refusing on the boundaries of this province and that of Kwangsi. The Kwangsi authorities have been requested to attack them so as to prevent them from fleeing into the interior.

THE COMING OF SIR CHENTUNG.

It is only a few days since that it was reported that a telegram from Peking stated that Sir Chentung Liang Cheng will not be able to return to Canton, as he is very likely to be detained in the capital for service. But yesterday, Sir Chentung sent a telegram to the family in Canton informing them that he has been conferred with the honour of the button of the first class, and that he will return to the South about the 25th of the present moon. A house has been got ready and furnished in Po Wah Street in the western suburb for Sir Chentung's residence.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Canton High Authorities have for some time past contemplated the introduction of local self-government in the province of Kwangtung, and have proposed to send wuyuan to Tientsin to investigate the system of self-government in vogue there, and which has been promulgated for some time and is working successfully. It is now the opinion of the Canton Authorities that the first step to that end is to inquire into the conditions and customs of the masses in the different districts, so that the authorities are now intending to select some of the local officials who are well versed in the law of the Empire, to proceed to Japan to investigate the Japanese system of self-government, and at the same time to send wuyuan to the different districts to inquire into the condition of the people. When all these wuyuan have returned and all the above investigations have been completed, wuyuan will then be sent to Tientsin to study the system now in force at that port and then arrangements will be made to introduce local self-government into this province.

A SOCIAL EVENT.

The Junior Lieutenant Tartar General, Li Kwok Kwei's wedding will take place on the 20th day of this moon. A large match has been erected in front of his yamen for the occasion. Both Lady Chang, wife of H. E. Viceroy Chang, and Lady King, wife of the present Tartar General of Canton, will be present at the wedding ceremony.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The members of the new board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have reported to H. E. the Viceroy and all other officials in Canton of the fact that they will assume charge of office on the 15th day of this moon (the 23rd instant).

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE.

H. E. Viceroy Chang will pay his first visit to the different temples of the city to offer his respects to the gods.

OPIMUM MONOPOLIES.

The Shan Hsin Chu has taken over the control of the prepared opium farms from the Shan Hsin Chu, who have failed to pay up their full amount of annual royalty, and those who have paid up to date will retain the former privilege of running the farms. The prefectures, districts, etc., at present under the control of the Shan Hsin Chu are as follows:—Prefecture of Nankow, Shichow, Lienchow (whole), Shiching, Kuangchow, Ngaichow, Linchow (partly), and the districts of Nankow and Kungow.

GRANTS TO HANMARIN.

In accordance with the Imperial Decree, abolishing the different Hanmarin Corps throughout the Empire and for special grant of land to them before their abandonment, the

Barramens of Canton have petitioned the Tartar General and Lieutenant Tartar General of Canton requesting them to make early arrangements in regard to these grants of land.

OFFICIALS AT VARIANCE.

It is reported that the present Salt Commissioner of Canton, Ting Nai-yang, a protégé of H. E. Viceroy Chang, is in disagreement with H. E. Viceroy







## SIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG.

HONOURABLE BY THE EMPEROR.

EARLY RETURN TO CANTON.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st October.  
Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the President of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, sent a private telegram to his family yesterday afternoon. About the same hour H.E. Viceroy Chang received a telegram from the Board of Posts and Communications stating that Sir Chentung will start for Canton on the 26th day of this month (26th inst.). The contents of the two telegrams are appended—  
[Telegram from Sir Chentung to his family.]

Had audience with their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager twice on 21st day (21st inst.). By their Majesties' gracious and munificent favour, an Imperial Edict was issued the next morning through the Grand Cabinet conferring on me a first grade buton. Shall start for Canton 26th day.

(Sd.), CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG.

[Telegram from the Board of Foreign Affairs.]

To H.E. Viceroy of Liang Kwang.  
We received communication from Sir Chentung Liang Cheng to the effect that he will return to Canton on the 26th day of this month to take up the post as president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. It is expedient to inform you by wire of his return.

Please communicate this to the Railway Company.

(Sd.), THE BOARD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is ascertained that the family of Sir Chentung has rented a house—No. 56, Old Po-wah street, Western suburb, for his residence. His family will remove into this house on the 18th day (24th inst.). The Chinese in Canton are exceedingly glad of the news that he is coming soon. It is expected that the chaotic state of affairs of the railway company will be set right as soon as he takes them under his management. It is to be congratulated on his great popularity.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 18th inst.

There has been some activity in the market, during the week under review; the most noteworthy features being the steady rise in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks and China Sugars.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have shown a marked improvement during the latter part of the week, and the old and new shares close with buoyancy at \$65 and \$66 respectively. After sales at advancing rates from \$64 1/2 to \$65 for the old, and \$64 to \$65 for the new shares. The London quotation has not fluctuated, and remains quoted at £77. 10s.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are quite at \$270. North China has been sold at \$175.

The report of the Directors of this Company for the year ending June 30th, 1907, has been submitted to the shareholders, and the balance sheet of 1906 account, after allowing for the interim dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. paid on the 1st May last, is \$13,603,441, which it is recommended should be apportioned in the following manner: To pay a final dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. on paid up capital, and a bonus of 15 per cent. upon contributory premiums.

The balance to be transferred to undivided reserve account for 1907. As an outstanding dividend of 15 per cent. on the 1st May last, it is proposed to transfer £15,000 from undivided reserve account to the permanent sterling reserve, thereby bringing this fund up to £125,000. The balance at credit of 1907 working account, to 30th June, amounts to \$204,424.46. Unions have risen to \$765, at which rate buyers prevail. Yangtzes are weaker with sellers at \$165.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been taken off the market at \$56. Hongkong Fires are still wanted at \$300.

Shipping.—China and Manilla continue in favour at \$15. There are buyers of Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats at the slightly reduced rate of \$27. Shell Transporters are offering at 43/6, after a small sale at \$47/6.

Refineries.—A firmer tone prevails in China Sugars which are required for \$105, but none are obtainable at the rate. Perak Sugars are wanted in the market at \$102.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have declined to \$15.30, at which rate sales have been put through in the North. Raubers are obtainable at \$9.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are quiet at \$67. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been sold at \$102. In the North, Shanghai Docks are weaker at \$11. 73 after sales. Hongkong Wharves have experienced a sharp decline to \$11. 20, with sellers ruling the market.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are in further request at \$100. Humphreys Estates can be placed at \$104. Shanghai Lands are a shade firmer at \$11. 100.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are still on offer at \$15. 60. Internationals have risen to \$14. 54, while Boy Chees have sellers at the reduced rate of \$15. 280.

Miscellaneous.—Small sales of China Horrors have taken place at \$101. China Light and Powers have been sold at \$6. China Providents have found investors at \$9. Dairy Farms are steady at \$16 1/2 ex the dividend of \$1.30 per share paid on the 14th inst. Sales of Green Island Cements have been effected at \$11. There are inquiries for Hongkong Electric at \$14 and Hongkong Ropes at \$14 1/2. Hongkong Electric have changed hands at \$140 and Steam Laundry at \$8. Wm. Powells have buyers at \$11. Lapskates have dropped to \$11. 35, but buyers predominate at the rate. Sumatras have sellers at \$11. 115.

25th inst.  
There has been a fair amount of business done during the week, the market closing firm with an unsatisfied demand by investors.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have maintained their position during the week, and close steady at \$65 for the old shares, and \$66 for the new shares, after numerous sales at these rates. The London rate has weakened to £76. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are quiet at \$250, ex the dividend of \$30 per share to be paid to-morrow. Unions are still in favour at \$765, but shares are scarce. North China are steady at \$175, ex the final dividend of 7 1/2 per share paid on the 23rd inst. Yangtzes are again on offer at \$165.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been sold at \$54 and \$56, closing firm. There are further buyers of Hongkong Fires at \$300 after sales at the rate.

Shipping.—There is a continued demand for China and Manilla at \$15, and Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats can be placed at the increased rate of \$28. Indo-China, preferred and deferred, can be had jointly at quotation, \$27. Shell Transporters are weak with sellers at 43/6. Star Ferry old have inquiries at \$11. The new shares are a shade firmer at \$104, after sales.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BATHING OF BLOODEDNESS IS PROHIBITED until further notice.

LIEN YU, the Imperial Resident at Lhasa, has wired to Peking the advisability of establishing post-offices in Tibet.

LADY MacDonald, wife of the British Ambassador to Japan, was expected to reach Tokyo on the 18th inst., having travelled via Siberia.

THE master of an emigrants' boarding-house paid \$50 to the Police Court, last Tuesday, for failing to keep his register in order. Detective Sergeant Grant prosecuted.

An assistant, employed by the Opium Farm, was at the Police Court, last Tuesday, sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. He was found guilty of stealing seven boxes of opium on Monday.

Mr. J. M. Beck, superintendent of the Telegraph Co., informs us that the normal route to America, via Pacific, was restored last Monday night. All telegrams from America, unless otherwise directed, will now be forwarded via Pacific.

THE following telegram has been received by the Colonial Secretary from the Secretary to the Government of India:—“Orders withdrawing Venice Maritime Convention Regulations at Madras Ports against arrivals from Hongkong issued on 17th October, 1907.”

THE hon. treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—  
H. Wicking & Co. £500  
Moutrie & Co. £10

THE Peking Government intends to revise the regulations concerning decorations and also etiquette to be observed in the court or otherwise for foreign guests. It is reported that the Peking Government has ordered all the Chinese Ministers abroad to report upon the procedure now in force in foreign countries.

Mr. Anderson, of the Peking Syndicate, has just returned from Weihaiwei where he had been purchasing machinery for his Company from the defunct Weihaiwei Gold Mines. The machinery, some tons in weight, came up with him on the *Shanlian*, and will be quickly transported to Huanan.—*China Critic*.

A FIRST-CLASS Japanese armoured cruiser, to be named the *Kurama*, is to be launched at Kure, on the 21st inst. Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy, has applied for the honour of the presence of his Majesty the Emperor at the launch. It is believed the Minister's application will be granted.

THE agent of the P. M. S. S. Co. writes:—“We are in receipt of a cable from our Yokohama agent advising that the quarantine agent at Shanghai by Japan has been lifted, and commencing with our *Korea* sailing hence on the 1st proximo, our ships will resume the call at Shanghai on their homeward trip.”

Two coolies were found hiding in the fo'c'sle of the steamship *Antiochus* just before she left this harbour for Singapore on the afternoon of the 18th inst. Detective Sergeant Grant made the discovery and took charge of the stowaways. They were charged before Mr. F. A. Haselard, at the Police Court, on the 19th, with attempting to stowaway to Singapore, and were fined \$15 each. They dipped.

THE dispatch-boat *Mogami*, now being built at the Mitsui Bishi Yard at Nagasaki, is expected to be launched in January next. The *Chiyomaru*, 13,300 tons, a sister-ship of the *Yamaguchi*, which was recently launched at the Mitsui Bishi Yard, will be launched on the 7th of next month, and one of the four N. Y. K. steamers, each of 8,000 tons, ordered from the same yard, is expected to be launched on the 21st of next month.

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(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

NEW SERIES No. 5600

號十二月九年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1907.

大拜禮

號六十二月十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

#### Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.  
KOBE. TIENTSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWCHANG.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LIONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW.

#### Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG.—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

#### On Fixed Deposit:—

For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 4% " "  
" 3 " ..... 3% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1907. [17]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND  
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$1,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$5,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$1,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$5,000,000

#### HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

#### LONDON OFFICE:

THREEDNEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF  
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE  
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description  
of Banking and Exchange Business.  
receives Money in Current Account at the  
rate of 4% per annum on daily balances and ac-  
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3% " "  
" 3 " 2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Tael 7,500,000

#### HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

#### BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,  
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,  
Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND  
BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische  
Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft  
Deutsche Bank

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,  
Muenchen.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,  
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
learned on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1907. [24]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

#### ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (2,375,000,000)

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (2,417,000,000)

#### Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,  
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,  
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap,  
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabaru,  
Radjah (Acheen), Bandjermaasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,  
Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,  
Siam, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,  
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,  
New York, San Francisco, &c.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S  
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange, issues  
letters of credit on its Branches and corre-  
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in  
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and  
transacts banking business of every description.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily  
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 3% do.

Do. 3 do. 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1907. [20]

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... \$11,750,000

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq., E. Sheller, Esq.,  
R. Shewan, Esq.,  
A. Goetz, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,  
C. R. Lehmann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,  
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

#### ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [21]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER  
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [22]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA "AUSTRALIA AND CHINA."

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 800,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £1,075,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS  
..... £ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

" 6 " 3% " "

" 3 " 2% " "

" " " " " "

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## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN," 2,505 tons, Captain J. Everett.  
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " " H. I. Black.  
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " " C. V. Lloyd.  
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " " B. Branch (At Dock).  
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 " " " R. D. Thomas.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 P.M. from Company's Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.  
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.  
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 " " " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.  
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.  
 The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.  
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain W. Reynell.  
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.  
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 1,588 tons, Captain S. Bell Smith.  
 "NANNING," 1,559 " " " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.  
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI".  
 SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS.  
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.  
 A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.  
 For further information apply to—  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 AGENTS,  
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.  
 Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.

## IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

## WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO. BARRETTO &amp; CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

## REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

## COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
 Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
 Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).  
 These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).  
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.  
 For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

## Hotel.

## KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

## NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.  
 The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.  
 Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.  
 Electric Light, Fan and Call Bells.  
 Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.  
 Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.  
 Billiards and Bowling Alleys.  
 Moderate Terms and No Extras.  
 Modern Management.

Telegraphic Address:  
 "OHEP" HONGKONG.  
 Telephone No. K4.

O. E. OWEN,  
 Proprietor.  
 [7-8]

## Refinements.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 108, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Sonnets, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, "PRINZ LUDWIG" About TUESDAY, 29th Oct. 1907.  
 and YOKOHAMA. Capt. v. Bizer.

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, "ROON" WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov. 1907.  
 GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, Capt. G. Meiners.  
 ANTWERP and HAMBURG.

MANILA, NEWGUINEA, SAMA- "PRINZ WALDEMAR" THURSDAY, 7th Nov. 1907.  
 RA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and Capt. W. v. Senden.  
 MELBOURNE.

YOKOHAMA and KOBE "PRINZ SIGISMUND" About FRIDAY, 15th Nov. 1907.  
 Capt. F. Sembill.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BORNEO" Beginning of Nov. 1907.  
 Capt. F. Sembill.

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

[1]

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Steamer   | From  | Expected on or about | Will leave for | On or about      |
|-----------|-------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| TJIPANAS  | JAVA  | First half Nov.      | JAVA PORTS     | Second half Nov. |
| TJIMAH    | JAPAN | First half Nov.      | JAVA PORTS     | First half Nov.  |
| TJILIWONG | JAVA  | First half Nov.      | JAPAN          | First half Nov.  |
| TJILATJAP | JAPAN | Second half Nov.     | JAVA PORTS     | Second half Nov. |
| TJIBODAS  | JAPAN | Second half Nov.     | JAVA PORTS     | Second half Nov. |
| TJIKINI   | JAVA  | First half Dec.      | JAPAN          | First half Nov.  |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,  
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,  
 Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

[15]

## Dentistry.

## TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consults on Free.  
 Hongkong, 24th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,  
 THE LATEST METHOD

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
 Hongkong, 14th April, 1905.

## THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

AMONG AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

One would think from reading a certain class of widely-distributed literature, that mother-in-law occupy a pleasantly-proving position in the domestic life of the white man. If their position be as described it is extremely unlike that of black mother-in-law among the aborigines of Australia. There is nothing jocose or suggestive of jocosity about the black mother of a black man's wife. She, on the contrary, exacts a regard that in most tribes is hardly distinguishable from religious awe. If she comes where her son-in-law is that child of Nature, must not speak to her or look at her. He is even forbidden to look in her direction. He dare hold no direct communication whatever with her. In the southern districts if while on the chase or wandering around the camp, his shadow happens to fall upon her, an almost capital crime is supposed to be committed. The culprit in such a case must appease his wife of the calamity and forthwith bid her good-bye for ever. The wife returns to her people, and her divorce is as complete as if pronounced by civilised law. In the north of Queensland tribal law demands a similar penalty. The Kamilaroi tribe inflicted death upon the man who spoke to his wife's mother, and in the centre of the continent, where civilised law is seldom heard of, such extreme punishments still prevail. Though direct communication is thus rigidly punished, indirect may be in certain circumstances carried on. The son-in-law may employ a third party if he wishes to make a present of game or impart some important information. The third party is generally his wife, but on occasions he may employ his father-in-law. The circumstances must, however, be out of the common. The mother-in-law must be prepared beforehand for the breach of the general law. When her daughter tells her that the chase has been successful, and that her husband intends to present one part or another of the bird or beast, her mother affects to be seriously distressed and terrified; next she protests that she does not desire the gift; but finally she accepts, and proceeds to atone for the sacrilege and counteract its evil effects. With this object she rubs charcoal over her face before sitting down to the repast. I have often inquired what the evils are which are likely to follow the commission of this tribal crime, but the general answer betokened merely a vague terror. Where particulars were elicited, the evils apprehended were the dropping out of the teeth, the falling off of the hair, or the dwindling away of health and strength. The rising of a storm or the blowing away of a hut is sometimes considered a consequence, but generally the foreboding is of some indescribable fatality. A gin, who was mother-in-law, and had just eaten of a wallaby sent by her daughter's husband, was gored by a station bull, and the woman, before dying, attributed the disaster to the fact that, being very hungry, she had not charcoaled her face before eating. As the father-in-law is not included in this taboo, singular predicaments sometime result. The son-in-law is the bosom friend and confidant of his wife's father. He goes to his father-in-law's assistance whenever and wherever possible. He takes him food openly, and attends him if sick in camp. On such occasions the mother-in-law is obliged to exercise extreme circumspection. She, too, is, of course, about the camp, but she must not see or be seen by her son-in-law. She, therefore, moves into a scrub bylides behind a tree when she is near. If the visit is to be of any length, she breaks off some branches of a thickly-leaved tree and erects a screen, behind which she sits or lies while the visit lasts. It has happened that, despite precautions, the son-in-law drops suddenly into the father-in-law's tent, and when that happens, the mother-in-law promptly covers her head with an opossum rug, and remains covered till he departs. Another difficult position arises when the mother-in-law becomes a widow, and attaches herself to her married daughter's party. In that case she builds a bush fence between her hut and her son-in-law's, the opening of her hut looking in the opposite direction to that of her son-in-law's, and in going in and out, she always crouches down so that the bushes conceal her. On the aboriginal reserves, set apart by the State Government, strenuous efforts have been made to break down the superstitions connected with mothers-in-law. On the cattle and sheep stations where aborigines are employed, in numbers, similar efforts have been made. But the superstitions seem ineradicable. They are intertwined with the roots of their most sacred customs. The blacks do not know why the mother-in-law is so treated. If ever they knew, the present tribes have forgotten the reason. That makes it all the more difficult to persuade them to stop the practice, vague terror enveloping them. There is no man more docile than a black-tracker is to a white policeman. Yes! I have known trackers to point black "u" to identify or cast eyes upon a woman suspected of crime if they were told the woman was their mother-in-law. "Is that the woman?" The tracker stands still, fixes his eyes on the ground, and even blows will not force him to identify. If the policeman will, however, employ a third person, the son-in-law will impart such information as he possesses. He does not desire to shield her from the law; his indirect evidence may, indeed, lead to her conviction. The feeling is not affection, nor is it ordinary fear; awe, most nearly defines it. He casts his eyes to the ground, and becomes mute, if her name be mentioned. Unless duty obliges him to stay, he leaves the place where she is. The mother-in-law, when her son-in-law's name is mentioned, says "Don't." She, too, becomes mute, and hides or flies, if she can. It is not fear in her case, either; it is awe.

Considering how marriages are commonly brought about, the relation between son-in-law and mother-in-law is the more remarkable. Marriages are often mere accidents. A few young men go to the country, of another

tribe to look out for wives. They hide near a waterhole, and when the girls go down an evening they capture one or two and fly with them. This sometimes leads to a tribal battle, but generally the men of the tribe thus robbed retaliate by making similar captures from the aggressors, and after a time peace rules, and the law of the mother-in-law is recognised. Among friendly tribes, the fathers of the girl and boy make the match. They talk the subject over, and decide on the alliance without consulting the mothers of the children. Tribes are ruled by the men, and marriages, when deliberately arranged, are considered from a tribal more than a family point of view. Sometimes the arrangements are made when the children are of very tender age. When this is the case, they are made to understand that they shall marry when grown up, and are taken by the fathers to the women's camp, where the betrothal is announced. The future mother-in-law thereupon begins her duties. She rubs the boy all over with fat and red clay, and presents him with locks of the girl's hair for his waist-girdle. She even, from time to time during the period of waiting, presents him with locks of her own hair, but regularly reminds him of the taboo time, coming. In certain tribes a young woman, when just married, will have her first daughter bespoken by some man as a wife for his first son, and as soon as the births take place the mother-in-law begins the betrothal duties, though neither child may live to be married. The marriage rite, when not simply consisting of the capture of the bride, is without ceremony. Certain relatives, generally the father and mother, take the girl to the tent or hut of the young man in the evening, and leave her at the door. That is all, so far as rite of ceremony is concerned. The mother-in-law returns to her tent, and she and the young man assume the new relation of restraint and avoidance which endures through life.

Polygamy is common among aborigines, some men having as many as eight wives. Whatever pains and penalties a blackfellow with one mother-in-law exposes himself to are evidently light in comparison with the risks taken by his polygamous brother.

## For Sale.

## PAEST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

## FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY  
 SIEMSEN & Co.,  
 Agents for  
 HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE,  
 Manager.  
 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

## LEE YEE

## HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

## CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

## TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,  
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

## KUHN &amp; KOMOR'S ART CURIOS STORE.

will be RE-OPENED on the 7th Inst. at No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD (under Connaught Hotel).

A CLEARANCE SALE at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES will be held to the END OF THIS MONTH. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907.

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## SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY.

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c., all of the best quality.

ALSO  
 SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE, CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE LACES.

all from the best French patterns.  
 HONGKONG and SWATOW.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.

## AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAME ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars renewed on old ones.  
 Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiors will also be most grateful for any PATCH, or old Embroidery to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.  
 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1902.



## Intimations.

**WM. POWELL, LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.**

**AUTUMN = 1907.**

*Our First Important Show Days.*

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29th, and following days.**

**JACKETS, ULSTERS, COATS and SKIRTS.**

**SHIRTS, BLOUSES, GOLFERS.**

*Special Attractive Show.*

**ROBES, WRAPS, MILLINERY.**

**GLOVES, HOSIERY, FURS.**

**WM. POWELL, LTD., HONGKONG.**

Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

## Consignees.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwritten on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1907. [935]

## "MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ATHOLL," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwritten on or before the 30th November, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1907. [936]

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KUMERIC," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907. [937]

## "HARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "MONTROSE," FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st proximo will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwritten on or before the 30th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st proximo, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1907. [946]

## Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask or Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.00 per Bag or Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. [948]

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

## THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable that medicine ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kottan, Jobert, Volp, Milon, and the well-known Clinician, and is indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Dr. Williams, and those by whom it has been used, since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such remedy.

It is a powerful agent in the removal of those diseases that (like the famous phlogopie) have been the object of search of some hopeful, generous mind, and far beyond the mere power of such could ever have been discovered.

It is a powerful agent in the removal of those diseases that (like the famous phlogopie) have been the object of search of some hopeful, generous mind, and far beyond the mere power of such could ever have been discovered.

It is a powerful agent in the removal of those diseases that (like the famous phlogopie) have been the object of search of some hopeful, generous mind, and far beyond the mere power of such could ever have been discovered.

## THERAPION.

which may certainly rank with it, it is a powerful agent in the removal of those diseases that (like the famous phlogopie) have been the object of search of some hopeful, generous mind, and far beyond the mere power of such could ever have been discovered.

Sold by all Chemists.

## "MOTHER."

I'm getting old—(I know)—  
It seems so long ago—  
So long since John was here—  
He went so young—our Jim  
'S an old now—most as him—  
Close on to thirty year!

I know I'm getting old—  
I know it by the cold,  
From time 'at first frost flies—  
Seems like—since John was here—  
Winters is more severe;  
An' winter I despise!

And yet, it seems, some days,  
John's here, with his old ways  
Comes soon-like from the corn-  
Field, callin' "Mother" at  
Me—like he called me that  
Even 'fore Jim was born!

When Jim come—(La!) how good  
Was all the neighbourhood—  
And Doctor!—when I heard  
Him joke John, kind o' low,  
And say: "Yes, folks could go—  
"Pa" needn't be afraid!"

When Jim come—John says—  
"A-bendin' over me  
And baby in the bed—  
And jes us three—says 'e,  
"Our little family!"  
And that was all he said.

And cried jes like a child—  
Kissed me again, and smiled,  
"Cause I was cryin', too,  
(And here I am again  
A-cryin', same as then—  
Yet happy through and through.)

The old home's most in mind  
And joy's long left behind!  
Jim's little 'bustin' crawl  
Across the floor to where  
John set a rockin' there!  
(I'm gittin' old—hat's all!)

I'm gittin' old—no doubt!  
(Hearty as all git-out!)  
But, stranger thing I do,  
I cry so easy now—  
I cry jes anyhow  
The foot-tears wants me to!

But Jim he won't be told  
'At "Mother's" gittin' old!  
Hugged me, he did, and smiled  
This mornin', and bragged "shore"  
He loved me even more  
Then when he was a child!

That's his way; but of 'ohn  
Was here now, lookin' on,  
He'd shorly know and see;  
"But, 'Mother," 'spect he'd say,  
'S'pose you air gittin' gray,  
You're younger yet than me!"

I'm gittin' old—because  
Our young days, like they was,  
Keeps comin' back—so clear,  
'At little Jim, once more,  
Comes 'bustin' 'cross the floor  
Fer John's old rockin' cheer!

Oh, beautiful—to be  
A-gittin' old, like me!  
Hey, Jim! Come in now, Jim!  
Your supper's ready, dear!  
(How more, every year,  
He looks and acts like him!)

—James Whitcomb Riley in the October Century.

## OLD INNS OF OLD ENGLAND.

PICTURESQUE, ANCIENT, AND STORIED HOSTELRIES.

"There is nothing which has been contrived by man," said Dr. Johnson, "by which so much happiness is provided as by a good tavern or inn."

If that be so, who shall estimate the amount contributed to the sum of human happiness by the hosteleries of England, a country celebrated for centuries for its "good taverns or inns?"

Pencil and notebook in hand, Mr. Charles G. Harper has rambled for years among the inns of Old England, seeking justification for the Johnsonian dictum, and, like Captain Cuttle, making a note (or a sketch) of it when found (says a London paper).

His labours are embodied in two handsome volumes packed with delightful illustrations, chiefly by the author. Almost every page of each volume of three hundred-odd pages, contains a sketch or photograph, or a reproduction of a quaint old print.

Inns for monks and pilgrims, inns of old romance, highwaymen's inns, Pickwickian and other Dickens inns, the highest and oldest inns, rural and city inns, inns with relics and curiosities, with rhymes and inscriptions, with galloway signs and queer signs in quaint places, with odd privileges, as I with literary and historic associations—these are a few of Mr. Harper's subjects.

LICENSED 500 YEARS.

The oldest English inn is said to be the Fighting Cocks, St. Albans, but the honour more probably rests with the Seven Stars, Wilby Grove, Manchester, which was built somewhere about 1500. There was a Seven Stars on the site even prior to that date, for the landlord is privileged to claim that the premises have been licensed for over 500 years.

The Dick Whittington, in Cloth Fair, St. Bartholomew's, also goes back to the 15th century. At Battle and Compton there are original pilgrim's inns, hundreds of years old—houses for the lodging of travellers bent on pilgrimages to famous shrines.

The Georgian Bull at Darford, with its red brick front, its nine windows in a row, its galleried courtyard, and its monumental hall is easily among the chimney pots, stands on the site of a pilgrim's hostelry. A magnificent mediæval house, with a courtyard eloquent of coaching days and a rare show of Tudor

carved oak, is the New Inn at Gloucester. In London, the only remaining gallery inn is the George, in the Borough High Street, a still thriving house, rich in old-time savour.

On a desolate hill-top in Yorkshire, near Brough, is the Two Hill Inn, the highest in England. This house is 1727 feet above sea level.

HIGHWAYMEN AND THIEVES.

The innkeeper's sympathy with highwaymen, in some senses than one, is well-known. His innumerable complicity with thieves and brigands is attested in scores of books and plays. Hence Mr. Harper has extricated material to work on in his chapter on highwaymen's inns.

Here we light on a passage, which is calculated to shock tradition. Dick Turpin, it appears, never really did that memorable horse-back ride to York! Turpin stole the reputation of John Nevson, who accomplished the ride in 1676 before Dick was born.

Dick was the son of the landlord of the Crown at Hampstead, Essex, a well-known hostelry. Mr. Harper gives his real history, and confounds Harrison Ainsworth with this disconcerting epitaph: "The sorriest, the most sordid, and absolutely commonplace anecdotal that was ever related to so undeserved a pedestal."

The Green Man, which stands on the crest of Putney Hill, sheltered many desperate and despicable characters, and the house still keeps a stout, bolt-studded door as a relic of its "good old times."

Among the houses with historic associations are the Crown and Great, at Uxbridge, where the Commissioners of King and Parliament vainly sought for peace in 1645; the Saracen's Head, Southwark, where Byron hobnobbed at the bar and where Charles I. dined with the Scotch Commissioners; and gave himself into their hands; the Red Lion, at High Wycombe, where Driscoll made his first political speech; the Greyhound, at Thame, where John Hampden came mortally wounded; prone upon his horse's neck; the Red Lion, Hillingdon, where the Merry Monarch lay the first night of his distracted wandering through England—and many more, which Mr. Harper specifies.

It is surprising how many noted artists began life by painting the signs. Among them were: Morland, David Cox, Herring, and Sir William Beechey. Millais a "George and Dragon" for the George Inn, Haver Combe; another George and Dragon, at Wargrave; Thomas, a "double-sided" sign painted by two R.A.'s. George and Thame has a sign from the brush of Marcus Stone, R.A. There are signs by Walter Crane and Canon Woodville, at Grayshott and Fittleworth. Hogarth painted a number of signs for friendly publications.

The very Odysseus of inn, says Mr. Harper is "Pickwick." In that work alone—Dickens mentions 55 houses of refreshment. All Dickens-lovers know the Pickwickian shrine at Cobham, where Mr. Pickwick discovered his disconsolate friend.

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## Intimations.

## DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done, the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will there's a way. "If we could but rob God liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Godfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London—M. D. C. M., Victoria University—M. B., Toronto University—Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampol's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

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WATSON'S  
CELEBRATED  
BLEND.

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

A PURE MALT

WHISKY

OR

GENUINE AGE

VERY FINE

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MELLOW.

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A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Street, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Or if by letter, communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

## BIRTH.

On October 10, 1907, at Pakhoi, to Mr. and Mrs. PAUL BARENTZEN, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On October 12, 1907, at Shanghai, ALFRED, son of Mrs. Sarah Jane Hunt, widow of the late George Hunt, of Over and Birkenhead, Cheshire, to NELLY, daughter of Mrs. John Chatham, widow of the late John Chatham, Shanghai.

On October 19, 1907, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., FREDERICK D. BARRETT to OLIVE H. JONES.

## DEATH.

On October 19, 1907, at Shanghai, CHEN, ERNEST GRAY, infant son of H. A. Gray.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1907.

## MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

In an editorial on the subject of Asiatic immigration the Vancouver *World* says:—The telegram from Peking to the London *Times* which we published on Saturday destroys what little is left of the case for Japan in this immigration contention. In brief, we are informed that Japan's own method with immigrants, whether white or yellow, who belong to the labouring class, is to restrict them to certain narrow districts. The freedom of ingress and movement which she claims for her coolies in Canada she does not allow to white workmen in the Island Empire. The lowest classes of Japan come here and seize our fisheries, but white fishermen may not engage in their work off the Japanese coast. Japanese coolies may descend into the coal mines of British Columbia, but a gang of British Columbia miners would not be allowed within many a mile of the coal workings of the land of the chrysanthemum. Japanese labourers work as section hands on our railways, but Canadian navvies are forbidden to use pick or mallet on the trackage built by the Mikado's government.

We have no doubt that this disclosure as to Japan's own position will materially aid Sir Wilfrid Laurier in coming to a decision with regard to Asiatic immigration. Certainly he need no longer fear to give offence to a generous people who only ask what they are willing to concede. Nor in abrogating the treaty so recently signed by Canada will he be terminating an agreement which the Japanese have faithfully observed. It was part of the old understanding with Japan that only 500 of her people were to enter Canada annually, an understanding which was faithfully observed until she had secured the signature of the governor-general to the treaty. That accomplished she

uses Honolulu as a base from which to ship her coolies in by the thousand and when re-monstrated with declares responsibility. Canada, in short, has been victimized by cheap oriental sharp practice just as the United States was victimized after the settlement of the California school question when President Roosevelt discovered that the Japanese wanted he had not secured in return, as he thought he had secured, the exclusion of Japanese coolies.

Self-assertive, with the self-assertiveness of precocity, and insincere, with the ingrained insincerity of the Orient Japan has overreached herself because she proved herself to possess the chief virtue of western nations, valour, other accidental attributes have been ascribed to her. It is found, however, that Asia is Asia and not Europe, and that, as ever, to place the Asiatic in the seat of honour beside the European is to invite him to place his foot on the European's neck. Already it is doubtful if the western powers have acted wisely in teaching the east all that they know. That keen observer of history in the making, Henry Clews, writes in the last issue of his report:

"I am inclined to think that it may turn out to have been a mistake for Commodore Perry to have opened the ports of Japan to the world—a caged lion being safer than one let loose. It resulted in Japan building herself up as a power; then followed the war with China, which was instrumental in breaking down China's exclusive walled-in method of existence. So that now China is also opened to the world like Japan; her 350,000,000 of people will get themselves on a war protecting basis, which will naturally make an alliance with Japan a necessity, and such an alliance will alter a while require a European combination as an offset; otherwise, sooner or later some of the European nations will be apt to meet the same fate as old Rome at the hands of the barbarians—simply wiped out of existence. China and Japan will fight for their self-preservation and commercial interests. The 300,000,000 in India will fight for release from Great Britain's rule, and backed by fanatical inspiration, under skilled leadership, will make a dangerous foe some time. Hence India's natural desires will make her akin to China and Japan, arrayed against any foreign foe. So India, China and Japan and the rest of the Orient, when well disciplined and well equipped and led by Japanese generals, will require the combined European nations to hold them in check. The European nations have now had all the wars they want and they have gained through them their present forceful positions of independence, hence all future great wars will be to keep the 800,000,000 of people of Asia in subjection, and it will need all their combined power to do so."

JAPAN FOR THE JAPANESE.

Following is the telegram referred to in the foregoing:—

London, Sept. 21.

A dispatch to the London *Times* from Peking to-day says that the labour troubles at Vancouver are being followed with much interest in the Far East where a problem now has arisen between China and Japan. A Japanese Imperial ordinance number 352 of July 27, 1899, rigorously forbids all foreigners, whether European or Chinese from working in Japan as labourers in agricultural, fishing, mining or other classes of industry outside the narrow residential settlements defined in former treaties, except by special permission of the local authorities. The dispatch adds:

"Such permission, we are informed, here, is never given. Article five of the ordinance provides that any Chinese working without the necessary permission are liable to expulsion from Japan. Considerable numbers of Chinese labourers were recently introduced to work on the government railways of Japan by Japanese contractors who had not previously obtained this necessary permission."

We reproduce the article not in endorsement of its tenor, but as showing the warmth of feeling in Canada over the immigration question.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. E. D. C. Wolfe, cadet, has been appointed assistant Registrar General in succession to Mr. Clementi, promoted, with effect from the 29th instant.

CONDITIONS regarding nomination of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize, 1908, may be learned on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

MR. H. H. J. Gompertz will act as Puisne Judge during the absence on leave of his Honour the Chief Justice, or until further notice, with effect from the 21st instant.

REUTERS correspondent at Ottawa, Canada, says it is reported that the La Rose silver mine, the richest in the Cobalt district, has been sold to an English syndicate for £10,000,000.

MR. Cecil Clementi, assistant Registrar General, has been appointed assistant Colonial Secretary in succession to Mr. Gompertz, promoted, with effect from the 29th instant.

At the meeting of shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., yesterday, Messrs. H. Percy Smith and W. Hutton Potts were re-elected auditors instead of Messrs. Smith and A. R. Lowe.

A PRKING letter states that the reactionaries have succeeded in almost convincing their Majesties to veto any suggestion to engage foreign advisers for the proposed reforms in the national currency.

THE Admiralty is constructing at Plymouth a reservoir to hold 4,000,000 gallons of oil for fuel, and also establishing oil depots on the Medway and at Lagos, Southern Nigeria. The development of the immense oil fields of Nigeria is proceeding rapidly.

## PIRACY NEAR CANTON.

BRITISH LAUNCH HELD UP.

VESSEL LOOTED—PASSENGERS DESPOILED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th October.

The steam-launch *Tung Fung*, trading under the British flag and plying between this port and Tsang Shing, a city in the district of the same name, was pirated on the 21st instant by a gang of robbers. The pirates, between ten and twenty in number, boarded the launch under the guise of passengers, and, when passing a place called Shui Tau Hou, in the district of Punyu, held up the passengers and the crew of the launch. They then ransacked the launch, making off with a large quantity of booty to the value of several thousand dollars. Many passengers were despoiled of large sums of money. The passengers were traders, who had come to Canton to collect their accounts, and were proceeding back to their district by the *Tung Fung* when the vessel was plundered. It is evident that the pirates got scent of the fact that money was carried by the passengers and accordingly planned the piracy which was carried out with perfect success.

## CHINESE COOLIE ELECTROCUTED.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. A. Hazledine presiding as coroner, an inquiry was conducted into the circumstances surrounding the death of a coolie named Lai Po, who was electrocuted at Quarry Bay, on the 13th ultimo. The jury empaneled were: Messrs. J. Logan, E. Abraham and T. S. Forrest.

It was learnt, according to the evidence adduced by the police, that on the 13th ultimo, during the typhoon, some telephone wires were blown down at Quarry Bay. Several pieces of the wire fell across the trolley wires of the Electric Tramway Co., forming a sort of net work in the middle of the road. Deceased, who was accompanied by his brother, noticed the obstruction, but being unaware that the wires were charged, through coming in contact with the trolley wires, proceeded to make his way through them. In brushing aside the wires he was electrocuted. His brother was seriously burnt about the hands.

The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Assistant Colonial Secretary, to the post of first magistrate in succession to Mr. T. Sercon de Smith, transferred to the service of the Straits Settlements, with effect from the 21st instant.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that all children, under twelve years of age, admitted as patients into the Civil Hospital, the Victoria Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, the Kennedy Town Hospital or the hospital built at Yigga, will be charged half the fees charged to adult persons in similar circumstances, with effect from the 1st proximo.

WRITING under date Saigon, 18th inst., Messrs. Wm. G. Hale and Co. report:—Grain prices have risen considerably since last week owing to stocks in the interior decreasing largely, and to arrivals of paddy at mills proving meagre. However, owing to a great fall in exchange, some large business has been done with France, and a few cargoes sold to Java. Nothing certain can be said as yet about the prospects of new crop, which has suffered a good deal from inundations in some districts and in others from want of rain.

Two fishermen belonging to Macao fishing junks were charged at the Police Court, this morning, with being in possession of a quantity of dynamite and detonators without police permission. Eleven others—including three women and a boy—were charged with fishing with explosives in the waters of the Colony yesterday. The accused were arrested in Tung Chung Bay, near Lantau Island, by Policeman Clarke. The first two defendants were fined \$5 each, the others, excluding the women and the boy, who were discharged, paid \$3 each.

UNDER the auspices of the Ministering Children's League a bazaar and fancy sale will be held on the Volunteer Parade Ground on Thursday next from 2.30 to 6 p.m. Full particulars appear in our advertisement columns. We would draw readers' attention to that part of the programme detailing the items of the musical tableaux vivants which are a special feature of the fête. Considering the charitable object of the promoters of the fête and the excellence of the programme which has been arranged it goes without saying that the bazaar will be largely patronized as it deserves to be.

"SOMEbody gave me some bitter water to drink and I drank it. I am feeling bad, and I now think it was poison. I drank it." Thus spoke a little Chinese girl, about twelve years of age, at the Yau-mai Police Station yesterday afternoon. Immediately the station was astir and excitement ran high. Soon a dose of mustard and water was handed her, by Sergeant Appleton, but she refused to touch it. It was forced down her throat, however, and she was removed to hospital. The girl, whose name was not obtained, was found by a lunking wandering about Kowloon City Road. Imagine the surprise of all concerned this morning when they were informed by the hospital that there was nothing wrong with the girl—she was only pretending. It is now believed that the girl ran away from her home, and concocted the poisoning story when she was taken charge of by the police. When she gets over the effects of the mustard and water and returns home again it will be a long time before she thinks of repeating the game.

## CHINESE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

PROPOSAL DISCUSSED.

REPRESENTATIONS TO THE VICEROY OF CANTON.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th October.

The question of establishing an opium monopoly has been frequently discussed by the Central Government, and Viceroy and Governors of every province have been asked to forward their opinions thereon. But the magnitude of the scheme is too great to risk a hurried decision.

Recently a representation was forwarded to H.E. Viceroy Chang by Mr. Chan Yau-ki, an expectant magistrate of Fokien, to the following effect:—

"All opium imported by foreign firms should be bought up by the Chinese Government and distributed to the various provinces according to the quantity consumed by each based on the previous year's estimate. Bureaux should be established with the exclusive privilege of selling the drug and the price to be charged should be uniform. The regulations governing the opium farms in various places in the Straits Settlements furnish excellent material to copy from to frame the regulations for the Government monopoly. One ton of prepared opium should be sold at the price of about three dollars. In this way, the gross income of all the provinces put together after deducting the purchase-money for the drug, will be about \$550,000,000 in one year. Reckoning the net profit at about half of the above sum, it will be some \$275,000,000, which will be available, by Imperial rescript, for appropriation for the advancement of the necessary reform measures of the Empire. The memorialist suggested that the Viceroy and Governors should jointly request the Waiwupu to obtain promises from the Foreign Ministers to decrease the importation every year and the growing of native poppy in China will likewise be strictly prohibited. He asked His Excellency to telegraph to all the Viceroy and Governors to that end."

## TROUBLE AT THE NAVAL YARD.

ALLEGED STABBING AFFRAY.

Saraj Din, a sergeant attached to the Naval Yard police force, had to be taken to hospital yesterday to be treated for stab wounds about the forehead. On arrival at the institution it was found necessary to operate on the man and twenty-five stitches had to be taken. Ahmed Khan, Naval Yard policeman No. 73, was arrested, and, at the Police Court, this morning, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazledine on a charge of stabbing Saraj Din.

Inspector Gourlay, of No. 2 Police Station, prosecuted. Inspector Lawrence, was present on behalf of the Naval Yard police, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, represented the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

Some time yesterday an argument arose between the accused and another policeman on the matter of some water, which one had placed in the bathroom. The question was referred to the Sergeant and he ordered both men to return to their room. As they were leaving, the Sergeant called him for his behaviour. Whereupon accused was alleged to have whipped out a knife and attacked his superior officer.

Mr. Gardiner said that the accused was also injured, and he wanted the Court's permission to have his client examined by Dr. Moore, of the Victoria Gaol.

His Worship said he had no objection to that being done.

Mr. Gardiner—I also want a cross-summons against the Sergeant for assault.

His Worship—Very well.

The case was then remanded until Saturday next, when the Sergeant is expected to leave hospital.

THE Vancouver board of trade recently celebrated its birthday and there were some present at that gathering who remembered the first banquet of the board at which the prophecy was made that the time was surely coming when wheat, grown in northwestern Canadian fields, would be milled in Vancouver and shipped as flour to the Orient. The prophecy is having actual fulfillment to-day (Sept. 27), when 1,600 sacks are being loaded on the Hongkong bound *Empress*. The flour was manufactured from Alberta wheat, by the Vancouver Milling & Grain company, at its up-to-date mill on Beattie street, four blocks from Granville street. This is but a beginning and when in a few months the wheat is pouring this way and the flour is pouring out the prophecies, contrary to old prophecies, will not be without honour in their own city.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Tonkin*) 28th inst.  
Indian (*Lightning*) 28th inst, p.m.  
German (*Prinz Ludwig*) 28th inst., 2 p.m.  
Indian (*Vamsang*) 5th prox.  
Indian (*Lalsang*) 10th prox.

The N.Y. K. s.s. *Kumano Maru*, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 26th inst., and is expected here on 28th inst.

The N.Y. K. s.s. *Nikko Maru*, Australian Line, left Nagasaki for this port on 25th inst., and is expected here on 29th inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Namsang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 20th inst., and may be expected here on or about 5th prox.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Latsang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 20th inst., and may be expected here on or about 10th prox.

The N.Y. K. s.s. *Shikano Maru*, American Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on 25th inst., and is expected here on 31st prox.

## MURDER ON THE PENINSULA.

YOUNG CHINESE WOMAN CHOPPED TO DEATH.

FOUR SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Im Tong, a young Chinese woman, residing at To-kwa-wan, met her death on the night of the 4th instant, under circumstances pointing to murder. Her alleged assailants—four in number—were locked up in the Victoria Gaol.

From the meagre particulars to hand it is learnt that jealousy was the motive for the "alleged" crime. Im Tong, who was about twenty-three years of age, was a widow, her husband having died some months ago from small-pox, it is stated. Since her husband's death, the story goes, Im Tong had not walked the straight path, and her conduct with a certain individual—coupled with her refusal to become the concubine of a friend of her late husband's people—brought about an estrangement between them and herself. This was as much as could be obtained concerning the motive for the alleged murder.

To-kwa-wan is a village, situated near Hui-hom, and is under charge of the Hui-hom police. There is a small house, lived in by Im Tong and some of her friends. On the night of the 4th instant, while Im Tong was about to retire, she heard a familiar voice calling her from the street. Going out she was met by a man, who engaged her in conversation. A minute or two later three other men came up and joined them. Then all of a sudden they set on the unfortunate woman with choppers and hacked her to death.

The police did not become aware of the tragedy until about a week later when an informant reported the matter to them, adding that the woman's remains had been buried. Acting on this information the detectives had the body exhumed and removed to the mortuary for examination. Then followed the necessary investigation which resulted in the arrest of four men—Yeung Shui, of 31, Ma Tai Cheung, Chu Hui, residing in a matchbox near Kowloon City; Li Kai, of 12, H. K. Un, and Li Kai, of 168, To-kwa-wan—on charges of murder.

The prisoners were arraigned at the Police Court, this morning, and the case was adjourned for further investigation to be made.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS.

THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th October.

In view of the Peking telegram reporting the granting of Imperial sanction for the raising of a Foreign loan of £1,500,000 for the construction of the Chekiang Railway, the following telegraphic despatches have special interest:—

Hangchow, 23rd October, 1907.

To the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Canton.

Sirs,—We received Imperial sanction for the construction by ourselves of the railways in our province.

The Waiwupu suddenly compelled us to raise a Foreign loan. We ask your sympathy and assistance by all means in opposing the loan.

(Sd.), MASS MEETING.

Canton, 24th October, 1907.

To Messrs. Tong and Lau of the Chekiang Railway Company and gentlemen of the Mass meeting.

Sirs,—Telegram received. Board of directors of our Company decided to wire to Sir Chentung asking him to make protests to the Waiwupu.

Please stand firm and wire to the Companies of all the provinces to act in harmony. Inform us of the progress of your action by cable.

(Sd.), WONG KING-TONG,

New Railway Association of Kwangtung.

Canton, 24th October.

To Sir Chentung Liang-cheng.

Sir,—Messrs. Tong and Lau of the Chekiang Railway Company wired to us asking for help. (Telegram hereto appended.) Kindly move the Waiwupu to alter decision.

(Sd.), KAM YIM, Director,

WONG KING-TONG, Vice-president.

## PRECAUTIONS AT SHU-HING.

It was reported that military officials have been instructed to keep a vigilant watch and to send more gunboats for patrolling service in the prefecture of Shu-hing on account of the report that risings were being planned there recently. At present, the gates of the city are closed at 8 p.m. every night and detectives are constantly on the lookout along the northern bank of the river, while feasts on board the flower-boats are not allowed to continue after that hour. Suspicious characters are being searched and questioned most minutely. Although rumours are prevalent in every quarter, the outward appearance of the whole prefecture is as quiet and peaceful as ever.

FIVE country women, who came to Hongkong yesterday morning from Kat O to witness the trial at the Criminal Sessions of the three men, who were found guilty of armed robbery, committed at Kap Moho, New Territory, in August last, created such a scene outside the Supreme Court yesterday that they had to be locked up. The Americans, it appears, were not in accord with the sentence, and soon after Mr. Justice Wise left the Court they raised an uproar, which gained for them ejection from the building. This, however, did not sweeten their temper, with the result that they played high jinks when they landed in Queen's Road. This morning, the quintette were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazledine, in the Police Court, to answer charges of disorderly behaviour in the public street. They pleaded guilty, and his Worship discharged them with a caution, requesting them to return to Kat O posts haste.

## Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE KWANG VICEROY.

ALTY.

H.E. SHUM CHUN TSEN.

PROPOSED RE-APPOINTMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th October.

The Central Government proposes to re-appoint H.E. Shum Chun Tsen as substantive Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces.

It is proposed to transfer H.E. Chung Jen-chun, the present Viceroy, to Shensi and Kansu as Viceroy in the event of Shum's re-appointment.

ARMS SMUGGLING INTO CHINA.

H. NGKONG'S CO-OPERATION.

REGULATIONS APPROVED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th October.

A draft of five regulations submitted by the Governor of Hongkong, for the prevention of the smuggling of arms into China, has been approved by the Home Government.

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires at the Court of St. James was requested by the Waiwupu to negotiate with the British Government for the suppression of the smuggling of firearms into Chinese territory.

Thereupon the British Government wired to the Governor of Hongkong to draw up a series of regulations to that effect.

H.E. Viceroy Chang is in receipt of a telegram from the Waiwupu stating that Mr. Chan, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, was informed by the British Government that these regulations have been approved of and will be put into force forthwith.

A copy of the regulations was yesterday forwarded to the Police Department of Canton.

## THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

LOAN TO BE RAISED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th October.

The Grand Council has been commanded by the Empress Dowager to telegraph to Chekiang that the proposal for raising a Foreign loan has been sanctioned.

The Waiwupu has also been directed to sign the Agreement with the British representatives as soon as its terms have been finally negotiated.

Shares subscribed for by the people and gentry of Chekiang will be allotted by the Railway Company, the president and vice-president of which will be duly appointed, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTURE OF H.E. YANG SHI-KI.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th October.

It is reported from Peking that H.E. Yang Shi-ki starts to-day for the South with the cruisers *Kai Ki* and *Kai Yung*.

These cruisers will escort the Commissioner as far as Colombo, at which port H.E. will embark on board the German mail for Europe and America.



## Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

## The Commercial Crisis in America.

London, 24th October.  
Receivers have been appointed to the Westinghouse Electric, and the Westinghouse Machine Companies in Pittsburgh.  
Mr. Cortelyou has deposited \$10,000,000 in the local banks, and this has steadied the market, which closes active, but irregular.  
Later.

The Bank of England rate of discount is unchanged.

There is a consensus of opinion in London that the market has stood, in a remarkable manner, the influence of the New York troubles, showing that it has rid itself of speculative American commitments.

Pittsburg reports that Receivers have been appointed to the Iron City Trust Co. with deposits amounting to \$1,700,000, and that the market remains closed.

New York reports that the Hamilton Bank, with deposits of \$7,000,000, the Twelfth Ward Bank, with deposits of \$3,000,000, and the Empire Savings Bank, with deposits of \$3,300,000, have suspended payment.

The market opened strong and buoyant, but later on it relapsed to below yesterday.

## Canada and Japan.

At a banquet to Lemieux, in Montreal, on the eve of his departure for Japan, Mr. Lemieux said he regarded as one of the happiest of omens of the dawn of the fraternity of nations, the fact that one of the youngest and most democratic of nations under the protecting wings of the British Empire should frankly and confidently approach one of the oldest of distinguished people in order to quietly take counsel regarding the policy best suited to their joint interests.

Later.

Accident to "Empress of China."  
The *Empress of China* is sunk alongside the wharf at Vancouver. The afterhold and the engine room are flooded.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consul-General from the Manila Observatory at 11 a.m. to-day:

October 24th, 1907, at 9:30 a.m. typhoon E.N.E. Manila, not far Eastern coast Luzon.

## CHINA'S PUBLIC SERVICE.

## MEN OF TALENT AND ABILITY WANTED.

Decree (dated October 18), in the name of the Empress Dowager, stating that the Throne is ever most anxious to attract to the public service men of talent and ability, and has always gone out of its way to obtain such men, regardless of rank or standing. The officials in Peking, namely, Grand Secretaries, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of all the Ministries and of the Censorate, and Ministers, Governors, Treasurers, Judges, and Superintendents of Education in the provinces, are granted the privilege of recommending to the Throne men whom they consider to possess ability and talent. Each yamen so do not shall recommend at most five men and at least one; six months being given for making the recommendations. No man can be perfect in every detail and the Emperor only desires to make use of the man who has special talents, for a man may be good in one thing, but weak in others. After all the men that have been recommended to the Throne have arrived in Peking and reported themselves, the Ministry of Civil Appointments shall ask the Throne to appoint liberal-minded and impartial officers of high rank to examine these nominees and find out the special talents of each one and report them to the Throne. These nominees will then wait for a special audience, when they will be specially given posts according to their talents and without regard to their present rank or standing. If these nominees prove by their conduct to be men of real talents and abilities; indeed, then their sponsors, or recommenders will receive the commendation of the Throne, while those who have not recommended any one or have recommended nominees who prove worthless will be punished. This, it is hoped, will prevent reckless recommendation, favouritism and nepotism.

## THE BILLIARD CHAMPION.

MR. H. W. STEVENSON AND SHANGHAI.

Mr. H. W. Stevenson, the English champion billiard player, has left Shanghai. The two matches that had been arranged for the current week at the Shanghai Club and the Country Club are cancelled, and the Settlement is left to chew the cud of reflexion, says the *N. C. D. News*. To assist the process Mr. Stevenson has sent a message to the Press through his agent to the effect that, if the Municipal Council (or possibly the Consular Body) and the Editors of the local Press had seen fit to welcome him in person, he might have been pleased to prolong his stay and to fulfil his engagements. As he did not receive the attention to which he considered himself entitled, he quitted without more ado this inhospitable soil. The *Confessions* will be genuinely regretted by the whole sporting community of Shanghai, who love sport for sport's sake and may be pardoned for being a little slow in grasping the narrow view taken of it by, but only a very few, professionals. If Mr. Stevenson had given himself time to become acquainted with those who hoped to see him play, he would have had no reason to complain of Shanghai hospitality nor of the well-ome accorded to one who excels in any particular branch of sport. As things are, however, the community is content to leave enshrined in its memory as its special visiting Billiard Champion that thorough sportsman, John Roberts.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## REPAIRING FLOOD DAMAGES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th October.  
The dykes in the district of Nambol were considerably damaged by the disastrous floods during last summer, and the geology of that district have petitioned the Authorities to appropriate funds for repairs. The Nambol magistrate has been authorized to personally make an inspection of the dykes which have been damaged, and report thereon.

## CAMPHOR INDUSTRY.

Taotai Yip, Chiu-yau, who was deputed a short time ago, to proceed to the province of Fukien to investigate and prepare a report on the camphor manufacturing industry and the camphor tree growing industry with a view to introducing the industry into the province of Kwangtung, has returned and has submitted a report to H.E. the Viceroy on the result of his investigations.

## EMPEROR DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.

H.E. the Viceroy has issued a notification informing the public that the 10th day of the 10th moon is the birthday of her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager of China, and all his subordinates, both civil and military, are to assemble on that day at the Imperial Temple to offer their respects before the Imperial tablet.

## SILK CROPS.

It is ascertained that the sixth and seventh crops of silk this year in the districts of Shuntak and Heungshan have been very successful and good profits have been made.

## EXTRADITED PRISONERS.

The Canton Authorities have sent the Chinese gunboat *Liu Fu* to Macao to bring back three prisoners, who were arrested at the Portuguese colony and their extradition granted by the Macao Government. The prisoners, it is reported, are alleged to have committed several cases of armed robbery in the sub-prefecture of Yeung Kong, and had fled to that place for ref. go.

## GOVERNMENT PAPER FOR SALE.

The retail department of the Canton Government Paper Factory has now been established at Tai Hong Yau, in the Southern suburb.

## MINT PROFITS.

There is at present a surplus of a sum of 10,000 taels on hand in the Canton branch of the Imperial Mint, and H.E. the Viceroy has decided to send one-fourth of this amount to the Capital as this province's share towards the upkeep of the military organisation of the Empire. The officials of the branch Mint have forwarded a sum of 23,000 taels to H.E. the Viceroy to be forwarded to the Capital.

## SAD ACCIDENT TO A COOK.

SUFFERED FROM DELUSIONS AND JUMPS OVER VERANDAH.

Chan Hong, a cook, in the employ of Messrs. Sincere and Company, 217, Des Vaux Road Central, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital early this morning, in an unconscious condition, suffering from severe injuries to his head, broken wrists, and, it is believed, internal injuries, which he sustained in a fall. His injuries are such that the chances of his recovery are considered small. For some days past, his friends informed the police, Chan Hong had been acting strangely. He believed he was being pursued by some unknown assassin, and at night he was wont to spring out of bed in a very excited frame of mind and lock his room door. At about two o'clock this morning, while the rest of the *foke* were asleep, it is believed the same feeling overcame the cook, but instead of rushing to the door to close it, he made for the verandah, and either overbalanced himself or jumped to the street—a distance of some sixty feet. A passing Indian police man found the man lying in the gutter and, having not fled the shop *foke* of what had occurred, he conveyed the injured man to hospital.

## KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room on the 8th October, 1907.  
Present: Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), C. A. V. Brown, A. F. Gardiner, Huang Tsan-ahew, W. Kruse, Okuyama, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.  
1. The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.  
2. It is decided to write to the Senior Consul and ask, if no reply has been received from the Taotai at Amoy concerning the licence fees for shops selling manufactured opium, that he may be approached again on the subject, as the Council are anxious to make early arrangements for closing the opium smoking shops on Kulangsu.  
3. The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been heard in the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons: Allowing cat to stray 1; Debt 1; Assault 1; Illegally quarrying stone 1; Allowing pigs to stray 7; Breach of Municipal regulations 6; Wife desertion 1; Illegally selling a grave; Encroaching on land 1; Summary arrests: Contempt of Court 1; Illegal burial 1; Theft 3; Assault 13; Committing a nuisance 2; obtaining goods under false pretences 1.  
(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

By order,

C. BENCKLEY MITCHELL,

Secretary.

## WATER TANKS.

IN BACKYARDS.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday next, the Registrar General, pursuant to notice, will move:—  
That the Government be requested to make rules under the Water Works Ordinance to regulate the placing of water tanks in back yards.

## THE INTERNATIONAL BANK.

## NEW BUILDING AT CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th October.  
The foundation stone of the new building, on the Shameen, of the Canton branch of the International Banking Corporation, adjoining the residence in course of erection for the Commissioner of Posts of Canton, was laid this morning in the presence of many leading residents of Shameen.

The ceremony marks another stage in the progressive development of this important city and is evidence of the prosperity of the International Banking Corporation's business in Canton.

## CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

SCHEDULE FOR 1907.

We have received from Mr. L. Gibbs, hon. secretary of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, a copy of the schedule for the forthcoming chrysanthemum show. The rules are as follows:—

1.—The show will be held on Thursday, 14th November.  
2.—All articles exhibited for competition must be grown by the exhibitors, or have been in their possession at least six weeks before the day of exhibition, general exhibits excepted.

It is hoped that owners of gardens will take care that their gardeners do not infringe this rule.

3.—Exhibitors will be supplied, on application to the secretary, with cards which must be filled in with the class number of exhibitor, and attached to each exhibit thus:—

Class..... 3  
Exhibitor..... 2

No other marks or names may be affixed until after the judges have made their award.

Exhibitors are requested to see that each pot has a card properly filled in when sent to the show grounds.

4.—Exhibitors will receive a ticket marked with a number corresponding to that on their Entries, which must be produced at the close of the Show before exhibits can be removed.

5.—The arrangement of the exhibits shall be subject to the direction of the committee.

6.—No articles included in any entry can be removed from the show grounds before the close of the show.

7.—The committee will appoint judges, whose decision shall be final.

8.—The judges shall have authority to withhold the prize in any case where they are of opinion that there is not sufficient merit to justify an award; and also to award special prizes for anything not mentioned in the schedule.

9.—No exhibitor may have more than one exhibit in any one class. And no exhibit can compete in more than one class.

10.—Intending exhibitors must give notice to the secretary at least 7 days before the day of the show in which classes they intend to exhibit.

## DIVISION 1.

Open to all in the Colony of Hongkong.

Class 1.—Best group of chrysanthemums in pots, any variety, space not exceeding 10 feet x 10 feet.

Class 2.—Best group of Japanese chrysanthemums in pots, space not exceeding 10 feet x 10 feet.

Class 3.—Best group of incurved chrysanthemums in pots, space not exceeding 10 feet x 10 feet.

Class 4.—Best 3 specimen plants in pots, any variety.

Class 5.—Best 3 specimen plants in pots, Japanese.

Class 6.—Best 3 specimen plants in pots, incurved.

Class 7.—Best specimen plant of chrysanthemum, any variety.

## CUT FLOWERS.

Class 8.—Best 24 blooms, Japanese.

Class 9.—Best 24 blooms, incurved.

Class 10.—Best 12 blooms, Japanese.

Class 11.—Best 12 blooms, incurved.

Class 12.—Best single specimen bloom, Japanese.

Class 13.—Best single specimen bloom, incurved.

## DIVISION 2.

Plants grown in Peak Gardens only.

Class 14.—Best group of chrysanthemums in pots, any variety, space not exceeding 10 feet x 10 feet.

Class 15.—Best two specimen plants, Japanese.

Class 16.—Best two specimen plants, incurved.

## CUT FLOWERS.

Class 17.—Best 12 blooms, any varieties.

Class 18.—Best 6 blooms, Japanese.

Class 19.—Best 6 blooms, incurved.

## DIVISION 4.

Open to growers outside the Colony.

Class 20.—Best group of chrysanthemums in pots, any variety, space not exceeding 10 feet x 10 feet.

Class 21.—Best specimen plant of chrysanthemum, any variety.

## GENERAL EXHIBITS.

Open to all in the Colony of Hongkong.

Class 22.—Best exhibit of cut chrysanthemums in vase arranged for decorative effect.

Class 23.—Best hand bouquet of chrysanthemums.

Class 24.—Best table decoration—chrysanthemums only to be used, but fern and other accessories allowed.

N.B.—All cut flowers other than in classes 1, 14, 20, 21 and 22 must be shown on stands of the following dimensions, viz:—  
6 Blooms 14" x 21" Height in front 4"  
12 " 28" x 21" " at back 6"  
These stands may be obtained from Kee San, 39, Pottinger Street. Drawings may be had on application to the hon. sec.  
For 24 blooms, 2 stands for 12 each should be used.

Exhibits of dahlias, carnations, clematis, polyanthus, &c., either in pots or cut flowers, will be received "not for competition" and it is hoped that members will assist the show in this direction.

## THE "DEVANKA" COLLISION.

## A NEW FINDING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Tokio, October 19.  
The Supreme Marine Court at Tokio to-day quashed the judgment of the Osaka Court exonerating the pilot King and suspending the licence of Captain Shimakawa for three months, for the collision between the *Devanka* and the *Shinku Maru*. Both are now blamed, and King's licence has been suspended for a month, and Captain Shimakawa's for four months.

King asserted that he mistook the *Shinku Maru's* turning course and took steps too late to avoid a collision. He also alleges that Captain Shimakawa failed to take steps to avoid the collision when he made out the two side-lights of the *Devanka*. He turned the *Devanka's* head to starboard suddenly when he saw the green light on his portside.—*N. C. D. News*.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 25th inst.:—

There has been a fair amount of business done during the week, the market closing firm with an unsatisfied demand by investors.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have maintained their position during the week, and close steady at \$665 for the old shares and \$660 for the new shares, after numerous sales at these rates. The London rate has weakened to 276. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are quiet at \$350, ex the dividend of \$10 per share to be paid to-morrow. Unions are still in favour at \$765, but shares are scarce. North Chinas are steady at \$724 ex the final dividend of 7/6 per share paid on the 23rd inst. Yangtzes are again on offer at \$165.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been sold at \$85 and \$86, closing firm. There are further buyers of Hongkong Fires at \$300 after sales at the rate.

Shipping.—There is a continued demand for China and Manilas at \$15, and Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats can be placed at the increased rate of \$18. Indo-China preferred and deferred, can be had jointly at quotations. Shell Transports are weak with sellers at 47/6. Star Ferries old have inquiries at \$1. The new shares are a shade firmer at \$10, after sales.

Refineries.—Sales of China Sugars have been effected at \$105. The stock closes weaker at \$104. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have improved to 115 with sales in the North. It is notified that a final dividend of 1/6 per share for 1907 has been declared. Raub is firmer after sales at \$9.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are steady at \$67. Hongkong, and Whampoa (1) are firmer at \$101. Shanghai Docks have been placed in the North at 733. Hongkong Wharves continue to decline, and at the close they have been sold at 115. 197.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have further buyers at \$100. Sales of Humphreys Estates have been put through at 1 and 111. Hongkong Lands are quiet at 9. Shanghai Lands are unchanged.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are easier, with sellers ruling the Northern market at 115. 571. There is no business in record in other stocks under this heading, the quotations for which are unaltered.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are inquired for at 11. China Light & Power can be placed at \$6. Dairy Farms have found buyers at \$61, closing in demand. Green Island Cement have been sold at 114 and 114 1/2. Hongkong Electric are again in demand at \$144, and Hongkong Ropes at \$251. William Powell have weakened to 115. 312, but buyers prevail at the rate. Rumatras have been booked at the reduced rate of 115. 110. Numerous transactions of China Providents have taken place at \$22 to \$23 and there are further buyers at \$24. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Company will be held at 11 a.m. to-morrow, when the following resolution will be proposed: "That the general managers be and they hereby are authorized to dispose of the 100,000 shares of and in the capital of the Company now remaining undistributed or any part thereof in payment or part payment of assets to be hereafter acquired by the company through the general managers at such time and on such terms and conditions as the general managers may in their discretion deem expedient to the intent that the said shares or such portion thereof as shall be disposed of shall be held by the vendors of the assets to be acquired by the company as assets in satisfaction or part satisfaction for such assets and to the further intent that under no circumstances shall the present shareholders of the company or their transferees be or become in any way liable to make any contribution to the company in respect of the said 100,000 shares unless with the consent of the shareholders of the company in general meeting hereafter held and obtained.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 2/0 1/2, on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.  
London—Bank T.T. .... 2/0 1/2  
Do. demand ..... 2/0 1/2  
Do. 4 months' sight ..... 2/1 1/2  
France—Bank T.T. .... 2/1 1/2  
America—Bank T.T. .... 2/1 1/2  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 2/1 1/2  
India T.T. .... 2/1 1/2  
Do. demand ..... 2/1 1/2  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 74  
Singapore T.T. .... 12 1/2  
Japan—Bank T.T. .... 123 1/2  
Do. demand ..... 123 1/2

Buying.  
6 months' sight L/C. .... 2/1 1/2  
6 months' sight L/C. .... 2/1 1/2  
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York. .... 2/1 1/2  
1 months' sight ..... 2/1 1/2  
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne. .... 2/1 1/2  
2 months' sight France. .... 2/1 1/2  
6 months' sight ..... 2/1 1/2  
Bar Silver ..... 2/1 1/2  
Bank of England rate ..... 2/1 1/2  
Bank of France ..... 2/1 1/2  
Sovereign ..... 2/1 1/2

## To-day's Advertisements.

## MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

A BAZAAR AND FANCY FETE promoted by the above will be held (by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers, Hongkong Volunteer Corps), on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND, on THURSDAY, October 31st, from 2.30 to 6 P.M.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

## PROGRAMME.

I. Dance ..... by Miss Vera David  
II. "Goliwogg" (Song) ..... Desmond Carter, Geoffrey Smith.  
III. Recitation ..... Miss Vida Grimble.  
IV. Humpty Dumpty ..... The Misses Grimble.  
V. Dance ..... Miss Vera David.  
VI. Recitation ..... Miss Doris Grimble.  
VII. Ten Little Nigger Boys ..... Desmond Carter, Geoffrey Smith.  
VIII. Dances Lead A Happy Life ..... by the Misses Grimble, Harry Hughes, Desmond and Tiger Carter, Geoffrey and Jack Smyth.

## 5.30 P.M.

## MUSICAL TABLEAUX VIVANTS:

No. 1. "TWICKENHAM FERRY," Mrs. Lee, Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.  
No. 2. "MILLER AND THE MAID," Mrs. Wait, Mr. Daniel.  
No. 3. "MY LADY'S BOWER," Mrs. Marcus Slade.  
No. 4. "THREE LITTLE MAIDS," The Misses Beikley and Miss Layton.  
No. 5. "LOVE'S OLD SWEET SONG," Mrs. Mackay.  
No. 6. "TO-MORROW WILL BE FRIDAY," Mr. Lee, Mr. Wrester, Mr. Daniel and Mr. Hutchison.

No. 7. "LAZILY, DROWSILY," Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Marcus Slade, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Mackay, Miss Layton and the Misses Beikley.

Proceeds to be divided amongst Various Local Charities for Children.

If wet, the Bazaar will be held in the Volunteer Head Quarters.

## NO CHITS TAKEN.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1907. [949]

## PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS

of the letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of October, 1907, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND, near Lo Uk Village, New Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for the residue of a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1808, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| Lot No. | Locality.                               | Boundary Measurements. |       |       |       | Contents in Acres. | Annual Rent. | Upset Price. |
|---------|---|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
|         |   | feet.                  | feet. | feet. | feet. |                    |              |              |
| 1       | Lot 1, near Lo Uk Village, New Kowloon. | 150                    | 750   | 300   | 300   | 13.000             | 104          | 900          |

Hongkong, 26th October, 1907. [947]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, OR

## WEDNESDAY,

the 30th October, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS and MATTRESSES, PEAK WOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, OVERMANTLES with BEVELLED GLASS, SIDEBOARD and DINNER WAGONS with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, DOUBLE TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with BEVELLED GLASS, TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, CARPET, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c.;

ALSO 2 COTTAGE PIANOS, 2 PIANOLAS, 2 TYPEWRITERS and 1 GRAMOPHONE with RECORDS and 1 Gramophone Catalogue will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1907. [948]

## "BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## STEAMSHIP "MONTROSE"

## FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

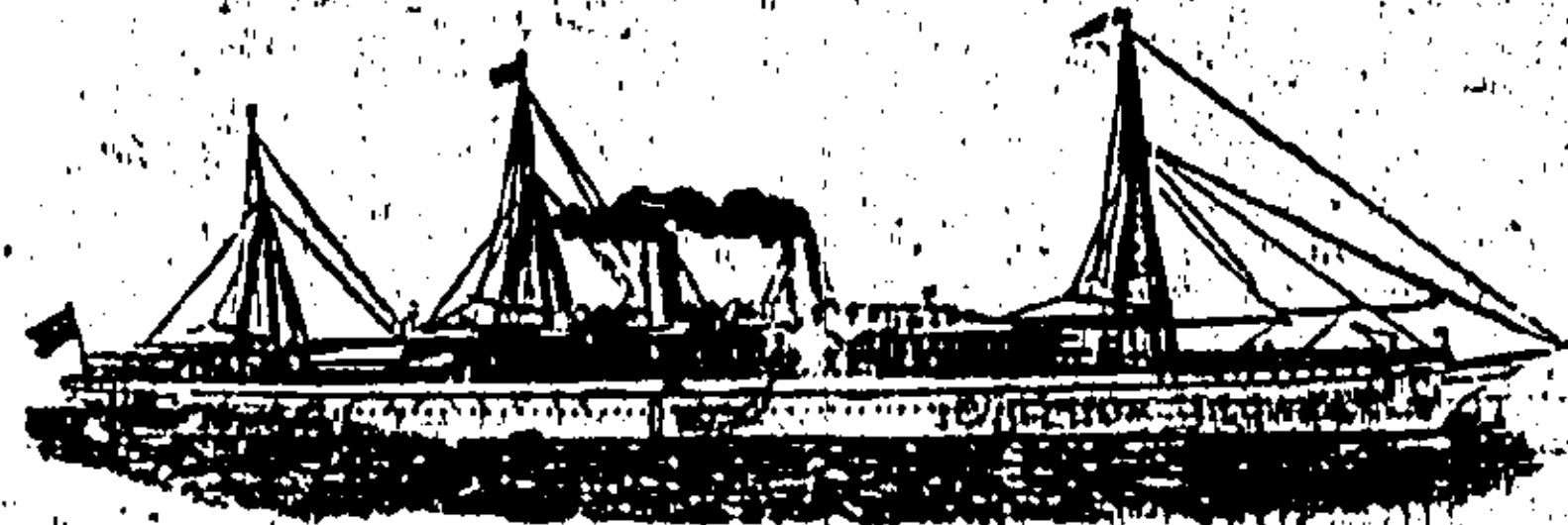
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th proximo, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

| PROPOSED SAILINGS.       | (Subject to Alteration).            |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| R.M.S. Tons              | LEAVE HONGKONG. ARRIVE VANCOUVER    |
| "MONTEAGLE" 6,163        | WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th ..... Nov. 30th |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 | THURSDAY, Nov. 21st ..... Dec. 9th  |
| "EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000 | THURSDAY, Dec. 19th ..... Jan. 6th  |
| "EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000 | THURSDAY, Jan. 16th ..... Feb. 3rd  |

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Mail "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, intermediate on St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10. Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £42. First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to HONGKONG, 24th October, 1907. D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Paddar Street and Praya.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

| FOR                      | Steamship | On                          |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| SINGAPORE, SAMARANG and  | ONSANG    | MONDAY, 26th Oct., 3 P.M.   |
| SURABAYA                 | WAISHING  | THURSDAY, 31st Oct., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI                 | YUENSANG  | FRIDAY, 1st Nov., 4 P.M.    |
| MANILA                   | HANGSANG  | FRIDAY, 1st Nov., 4 P.M.    |
| SHANGHAI                 | NAHSANG   | THURSDAY, 7th Nov., 4 P.M.  |
| SANDAKAN, YOKOHAMA, KOBE | NAHSANG   | FRIDAY, 8th Nov., 3 P.M.    |
| and MOJI                 | LLONGSANG | FRIDAY, 8th Nov., 4 P.M.    |

## REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS &amp; CALCUTTA.

|                                 | Single. | Return. |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class | £ 65    | \$100   |
| Penang                          | 85      | 130     |
| Calcutta                        | 105     | 150     |

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Calcutta, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kader, Lahad, Dato, Singapore, Taiwan, Usaka, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1907.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

| FOR  | STEAMSHIP  | TO SAIL           |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| CEBU and ILOILO  | "SUNGKANG" | 29th Oct., 4 P.M. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI  | "SHANGHAI" | 29th " " "        |
| MANILA   | "TEAN"     | 29th " " "        |
| HOIHOW & HAIPHONG  | "SINGAI"   | 30th " " daylight |
| CHEFOO & NEWCHANG  | "NAVOHANG" | 31st " " 4 P.M.   |
| THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, PERTH & FREMANTLE | "TAIYUAN"  | 31st " " "        |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI  | "TOKOW"    | 31st Nov., 4 P.M. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI  | "TAKHOI"   | 6th " " "         |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI  | "KUEI G"   | 13th " " "        |
| CHEFOO & TIENTSIN  | "KUEIHOW"  | 13th " " "        |
| KOBE   | "TSE AN"   | 25th " " "        |

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Austr. Jan. Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1907.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—on and Stewardesses carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship | Tons | Captain | For    | Sailing Dates             |
|-----------|------|---------|--------|---------------------------|
| ZAFIRO    | 154  | Fraser  | MANILA | SATURDAY, 2nd Nov., 1907. |
| RUHI      | 154  | Almond  | "      | SATURDAY, 9th Nov., 1907. |

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1907.



## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

| Steamship       | To sail                    |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| "OCEAN MONARCH" | On the 2nd November, 1907. |

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with  
**912,000**

Br. Reg. Tons.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA—HABSBURG—HOHENSTAUFEN—SILESIA—SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY  
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctors, Stewardesses carried.

Port of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.  
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## Outward.

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| SILESIA | 2nd Nov. |
| SCANDIA | 2nd Dec. |

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.

## Homeward.

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| HOHENSTAUFEN | 30th Oct.       |
| SILESIA      | 11th Dec.       |
| CANDIA       | 8th Jan., 1908. |

[3]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

## THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN"

Captain Chaboulet, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 18th October. For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA.

via MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1907.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1907.

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## THE SHANGHAI RACES.

November 4th to November 6th.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG"

Capt. von Blotz, is expected to leave for SHANGHAI on or about TUESDAY, the 29th instant. For Passage, etc., apply to MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

"This steamer has excellent Saloon Accommodation for First-class Passengers at moderate rates."

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1907.

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WEATHER-FORCASTS AND  
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED  
FROM THE HONGKONG  
OBSERVATORY.

## METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station & Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards

Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and 1/4 U.M. below

Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM

Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and 1/4 U.M. below

Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADDOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS.   | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE.   | PAID UP. | RESERVE.       | AT WORKING ACCOUNT. | LAST DIVIDEND.  | APPROXIMATE RETURN AT YEARLY QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS.                       |
|---|----------------|----------|----------|----------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
| <b>BANKS.</b>   |                |          |          |                |                     |   |   |   |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)                           | 10,000         | \$125    | \$125    | \$1,000,000    | \$1,797,67          | \$1.15/- for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2/2 3/16 \$16.04              | 4 1/2   | \$66 1/2 sales \$66 1/2 buyers London 7/6 |
| National Bank of China, Limited   | 99,925         | £7       | £6       | \$1,735,000    | \$71,293            | \$2 (London 3/6) for 1905   | ...   | \$51                                      |
| <b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>   |                |          |          |                |                     |   |   |   |
| Ganton Insurance Office, Limited  | 10,000         | 250      | 150      | \$1,500,000    | none                | \$20 for 1906   | 8 1/2   | \$250 ex div.                             |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited                                  | 10,000         | £15      | £5       | \$1,500,000    | Tls. 204.4          | Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906                    | 6 1/2   | Tls. 7 1/2 b. ex d                        |
| Shanghai Insurance Society of Canton, Limited                           | 12,400         | 250      | 1100     | \$1,500,000    | 1,460.4             | Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of \$30 for 1906       | 5 1/2   | \$765 buyers                              |
| Vangtze Insurance Association, Limited                                  | 8,000          | 100      | 160      | \$1,500,000    | 1,461.467           | \$1 for year ending 31.12.05  | 7 1/2   | \$165 sellers                             |
| <b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>   |                |          |          |                |                     |   |   |   |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited                                   | 20,000         | \$100    | \$70     | \$1,500,000    | 1,562,980           | \$4 and bonus \$2 for 1905  | 9 1/2   | \$86                                      |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited                                | 8,000          | 250      | \$50     | \$1,500,000    | 1,435,236           | \$20 for 1905   | 13 1/2  | \$50 buyers                               |
| <b>SHIPPING.</b>  |                |          |          |                |                     |   |   |   |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited                             | 30,000         | \$25     | \$25     | \$7,000        | \$365               | \$1 for 1906  | 6 1/2   | \$15 buyers                               |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited                                      | 20,000         | \$50     | \$50     | \$20,000       | Nil.                | \$4 for year ending 30.6.1907   | 10 1/2  | \$37                                      |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.                            | 80,000         | \$15     | \$15     | \$120,000      | 127,101             | \$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07                                  | 7 1/2   | \$28 1/2 buyers                           |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)                       | 60,000         | £5       | £5       | \$60,000       | £3,694              | \$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/2 3/16 = \$2.14 per share                         | 3 1/2   | \$24 1/2 sellers \$24 1/2 buyers          |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited                               | 200,000        | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 54,372    | Tls. 13,327         | Interim of Tls. 14 for account 1907                                   | 12 1/2  | Tls. 14 1/2 sales                         |
| "Sail" Transport and Trading Company, Limited                           | 2,000,000      | £1       | £1       | \$1,871        | 172,370             | Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907                            | 4 1/2   | Tls. 18 1/2 buyers                        |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited   | 10,000         | \$10     | \$5      | \$10,000       | 1137                | \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907                                      | 4 1/2   | \$21 buyers \$10 1/2 sa. and b.           |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited                                   | 30,000         | Tls. 50  | 10       | Tls. 62,000    | 18,730              | Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906                                | 12 1/2  | Tls. 18 buyers                            |
| <b>REFINERIES.</b>  |                |          |          |                |                     |   |   |   |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited                                   | 20,000         | 100      | 100      | \$450,000      | 1,018               | \$8 for year ending 31.12.06  | 7 1/2   | \$104                                     |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited                                   | 7,000          | \$100    | \$100    | none           | 116,8935            | \$1 for 1907  | 4 1/2   | \$21 Tls. 8 1/2 buyers                    |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited                                | 7,000          | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 100,000   | ...                 | Tls. 4 (8 X) for year ending 31.8.06                                  | 4 1/2   | ...                                       |
| <b>MINING.</b>  |                |          |          |                |                     |   |   |   |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.                            | 1,000,000      | £1       | £1       | \$110,000      | £12,546             | Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07                            | 4 1/2   | Tls. 15 1/2 sales                         |
| Laub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited                            | 150,000        | £1       | £1       | \$150,000      | £4,873              | No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents  | ...   | \$9 buyers                                |
| <b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>                                    |                |          |          |                |                     |   |   |   |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited   | 18,000         | \$25     | \$25     | \$4,124        | \$10,335            | \$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06                                       | 11 1/2  | \$16                                      |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.                           | 40,000         | \$10     | 10       | \$10,000       | \$3,047             | Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907                   | 6 1/2   | 7/6                                       |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.                                 | 50,000         | \$50     | \$50     | \$100,000      | \$491,580           | \$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907                          | 7 1/2   | \$102                                     |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.                                 | 55,700         | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 1,000,000 | Tls. 10,459         | Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907                                | 4 1/2   | Tls. 7 1/2 sales                          |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited                             | 36,000         | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100,000   | Tls. 23,117         | Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907                                    | 9 1/2   | Tls. 195 sales                            |
| <b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>                                   |                |          |          |                |                     |   |   |   |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.                                  | 25,000         | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 15,000    | Tls. 3,388          | Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07                               | 6 1/2   | Tls. 103                                  |
| Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)                           | 30,000         | \$25     | \$25     | \$30,000       | \$10,908            | \$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07                                       | 9 1/2   | \$25 sellers                              |
| Central Hotel, Limited  | 50,123         | \$15     | \$15     | \$15,000       | 29,178              | \$1.80 for 1906   | 13 1/2  | \$14                                      |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited   | 12,000         | \$50     | \$50     | \$60,000       | \$10,925            | \$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07                                  | 10 1/2  | \$100 buyers                              |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.                           | 10,000         | \$100    | \$100    | \$100,000      | \$56,218            | Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07                       | 7 1/2   | \$96                                      |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited                             | 110,000        | \$10     | \$10     | \$110,000      | \$11,567            | 80 cents for 1906   | 7 1/2   | \$10 1/2 buyers                           |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited                              | 1,000          | \$50     | \$50     | \$50,000       | \$1,089             | \$2 1/2 for 1906  | 7 1/2   | \$56                                      |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited                               | 78,000         | Tls. 10  | Tls. 10  | Tls. 80,493    | Tls. 61,978         | Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907                                    | 7 1/2   | Tls. 100 buyers                           |
| West Point Building Company, Limited                                    | 12,500         | \$50     | \$50     | \$125,000      | \$1,519             | Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th                         | 8 1/2   | \$48                                      |
| <b>COTTON MILLS.</b>  |                |          |          |                |                     |   |   |   |
| Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.                           | 15,000         | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 150,000   | Tls. 64,986         | Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906                                     | 17 1/2  | Tls. 57 1/2 sellers                       |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited                   | 15,000         | \$10     | \$10     | \$150,000      | \$14,369            | 50 cents for year ending 31.7.07                                      | 4 1/2   | \$10 1/2                                  |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                        | 10,000         | Tls. 75  | Tls. 75  | Tls. 150,000   | Tls. 36,211         | Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 X)                                   | 11 1/2  | Tls. 54                                   |
| Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.                        | 8,000          | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | none           | Tls. 31,469         | Tls. 8 for 1906   | 8 1/2   | Tls. 90                                   |
| S. Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited                                | 7,000          | Tls. 500 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 28,257    | Tls. 50,663         | Tls. 50 for 1906  | 17 1/2  | Tls. 280 sellers                          |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>   |                |          |          |                |                     |   |   |   |
| Ell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited                                  | 8,604          | 12/6     | 12/6     | \$1,299        | £638                | 1/3 per share for 1906  | 9 1/2   | \$61                                      |
| Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited  | 1,200          | \$10     | \$10     | \$12,000       | 1653                | \$3 for 1905  | ...   | \$10 buyers                               |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited   | 10,000         | \$12     | \$12     | none           | Nil.                | \$1 for 1904  | ...   | \$10 buyers                               |
| China Flour Mill Co., Limited   | 4,000          | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50,000    | Tls. 289            | Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905                               | ...   | 6 buyers                                  |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited                                  | 10,000         | \$10     | \$10     | \$100,000      | \$25,000            | 60 cents for year ended 28.2.06                                       | 8 1/2   | \$94                                      |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.                           | 100,000        | \$10     | \$10     | \$1,000,000    | 1855                | 80 cents for 1906   | 8 1/2   | \$161                                     |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited   | 25,000         | \$7 1/2  | \$6      | \$15,000       | \$4,974             | \$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07  | 8 1/2   | \$161 buyers                              |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited                                    | 400,000        | \$10     | \$10     | \$1,100,000    | \$10,804            | Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907                            | 11 1/2  | \$10 1/2 buyers                           |
| Hall & Holt, Limited  | 21,000         | \$20     | \$20     | \$186,000      | \$15,002            | \$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07                                       | 7 1/2   | \$141 buyers                              |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited                                      | 60,000         | \$10     | \$10     | none           | \$2,953             | \$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07                                 | 9 1/2   | \$140                                     |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited   | 5,000          | \$25     | \$25     | \$125,000      | \$4,261             | Interim of \$4 for 1 year ending June 30th 07                         | 8 1/2   | \$251 buyers                              |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                               | 50,000         | \$10     | \$10     | \$500,000      | \$4,212             | Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907                            | 9 1/2   | Tls. 31 1/2 buyers                        |
| Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited | 25,000         | Ga. 100  | Ga. 100  | Tls. 547,500   | Tls. 10,374         | Third interim of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 22 1/2 for a/c 1907           | 8 1/2   | \$12 buyers                               |
| Peak Tramway Company, Limited   | 25,000         | \$10     | \$10     | none           | \$2,655             | 5 pps sh. or period for 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07                     | ...   | \$5 buyers                                |
| Peak Tramway Company (new)  | 50,000         | \$10     | \$10     | none           | ...                 | ...   | ...   | ...                                       |
| Philippine Company, Limited   | 67,500         | \$10     | \$10     | none           | ...                 | ...   | ...   | ...                                       |
| Shanghai Gas Company, Limited   | 24,000         | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 100,000   | Tls. 7,990          | Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907                                | 7 1/2   | Tls. 107 sales                            |
| Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.   | 5,400          | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 67,323    | Tls. 9,751          | Tls. 4 for 1905   | ...   | Tls. 40 sellers                           |
| Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited                                | 4,500          | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 45,000    | Tls. 3,354          | Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906                                  | ...   | Tls. 66 buyers                            |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited                               | 30,000         | Tls. 20  | Tls. 20  | Tls. 24,820    | Tls. 7,843          | Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907  | 9 1/2   | Tls. 110 sales                            |
| Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited                                    | 8,175          | £20      | £20      | Tls. 190,000   | Tls. 85,592         | Interim of 15/- for account 1907                                      | ...   | Tls. 310 buyers                           |
| South China Morning Post, Limited                                       | 7,200          | £20      | £20      | none           | \$41,934            | Interim of 1 1/2 for account 1907                                     | ...   | 122                                       |
| Steam Laundry Company, Limited  | 20,000         | \$5      | \$5      | none           | 1,478               | 40 cents for year ending 31.5.7                                       | 6 1/2   | \$5 1/2                                   |
| Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited                                    | 2,000          | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 15,295    | Tls. 201            | Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07                                    | ...   | Tls. 97                                   |
| Union Waterboat Company, Limited  | 50,000         | \$10     | \$10     | none           | \$349               | 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.8 on 100 Founders sh. a/c 1907 | 8 1/2   | \$10                                      |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited                                | 10,000         | \$10     | \$4      | \$35,000       | \$1,365             | Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07  | 7 1/2   | \$11                                      |
| Watson (A. S.) & Co., Limited   | 90,000         | \$10     | \$10     | \$900,000      | \$5,482             | Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906    | ...   | \$11                                      |
| William Powell, Limited   | 15,000         | \$10     | \$10     | none           | 747                 | ...   | ...   | ...                                       |

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

## Ships.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "YARBA," Captain Seller, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 29th October, at 1 P.M. Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo. Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—  
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS ..... 1st Nov.  
S.S. TONKIN ..... 16th Nov.  
S.S. POLYNESIE ..... 16th Dec.  
S.S. TOURANE ..... 24th Dec.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [10]

## THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).  
The Steamship "HEADLEY," will be despatched for the above Port on or about SATURDAY, the 26th October. For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. [15]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

"DELHI," Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Company's S.S. "Alopius," 6,600 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Esper," due in London on 14th December, 1907. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. [2]

## Intimations.

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## REQUISITES.

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

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